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DESTINATION

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NTON.

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omas Hunt & Co

ongkong C., and M. C.pany

P. & O. S. N. Steam Co.

D. Sassoon Sons and Co

Jardine, Matheson & Cu

Jardine, Matheson & Co

Augustine Heard and Co

P. Framjee Cama and C

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

David Bassoon, Sons & Co

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

en Spanish Dollars; Six Months.

in advance. Subscriptions will be

en a month before the expiry of the

Mar : each additional Line; Twenty

Notice of Firms " will be continued,

ibers to the Weekly Paper, Eight

Street, Swatow, DROWN & Co.

Foge & Co. Manila, C. KARUTH

? WYRDHAN STREET, HOPPSOPP

L. Marques

Captain Lewes

Dent and Co

Twelve Dollars.

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Owners or Acents

& W. Dock Company Try

ngkong C., and M. Shipping C.p.m/

Owners

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INTERI ED

Vol. XXII. No. 1111.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 31st MAY, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,

R. SWINHOE,

STEAM TO

STEAM TO

HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

STEAM TO

SINGAPORE and BOMBAY.

(calling at Penang and Galle if sufficient

inducement offer.)

ONE of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-

STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,

and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

HE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

"NORTHAM," Captain WHITE, with

Cargo, will leave this for the above places,

CARGO will be received on board until

Noon on the 12th; and PARCELS until 5

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents

and Value of the Packages for the Overland

Route is required by the Egyptian Govern-

Black Bill of Lading, are particularly re-

quested to note the Terms and Conditions of

these Bills of Lading, with reference to the

transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with

Policies in respect of the same.

/Hongkong, May 31, 1866.

Office, Hongkong.

diate delivery.

J. J. M.

E. (in diamond) 3/6,

A. (in diamond) 793, } 1 Box

a view to the adequateness of their Insurance

For particulars regarding Freight and

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

. 1 Box Worsted.

(Boots &

Shoes.

Silk laces

Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

WOTICE.

THE following Packages are still un-

claimed, and are lying in the P. & O.

Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Con-

signees, who are requested to take imme-

Captain Dickson, . . 1 Box Baggage.

From Marseilles,-

A. & C., 1372, . . . 1 Parcel Samples.

From Fngland,-

W. Baker, Esq., . . 1 Box Saddlery.

Ex " Northam,"

A. Campbell, Esq., . 1 Box Samples.

Per "Orissa,

Lt. F. Glednie, . . 1 Box Apparel.

P.M. on the 11th.

on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, at 2 P.M.

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship

ships, will leave for the above Places

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

SHANGHAE and YOKOHAMA

W. R. DALZIEL.

Acting Superintendent.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU.

MORROW, the 1st June, at Noon.

Hongkong, May 30, 1866.

Hongkong, May 23, 1866.

on or about the 7th Proximo.

Hongkong, May 31, 1866.

British Consulate, Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 22, 1866.

P & O. S. M. Co's NOTICES.

INTIMATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL" OFFICE. PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

BACK OF THE CLUB

A DAILY PAPER. PRICE.-\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per eek is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.) PRICE -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies,

44 cents. ADVERTISING .- First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 of next English Mail.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to

various parts of Europe. Great faci-

lities are thus afforded to Advertisers

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

in this newspaper.

Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT. THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly

issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Single Copies 50 cents. Advertising.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the 5 P.M. on the 11th Instant. SPECIE until Overland, and charged for, unless other-

wise ordered. A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would III draw the attention of parties adver- ment, and must be delivered by the Shiptising to the facilities offered by the altera- per to the Company's Agents, with Bills of tions lately made in the management of the | Lading or with Parcels, and the Company Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices | do not hold themselves responsible for any respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs detention or prejudice which may happen generally. These advertisements will at from incorrectness on such declaration. first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs Shortrede & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office, Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1866, published by A. SHORTREDE & Co. Price, \$1.

China Mail" Office. Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTURY For 1866 printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Unbound in Paper cover . Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

From Coast Ports,-Ex "Yesso," Price, bound 1 Bedstead. Hongkong, May 23, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STAEM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE. TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the 1 Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their

Offices in the Queen's Road. Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of depar-

ture, from 7 to 9 A.M. Shippers desiring to avail of this arrange ment will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

HE Departure of the P. & O. S. N. MOTICE is hereby given that the Com-Co.'s Steam-ship "FORMOSA" for pany's Rate of Freight on TREASURE the above Places is postponed till TOto and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

"SINGAPORE," will leave for the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM above Place immediately after the Arrival NAVIGATION COMPANY. W. R. DALZIEL, MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent.

While assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice. THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent. Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed 1 and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:-

From Bombay. N/M, . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles.—

'R (in diamond), . 1 Case Book. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage. A. CONIL.

Hongkong, May 26, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFECTIONERY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES. MARMALADE, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY STRAM POWER BY J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co., I. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith

& Co., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.) 116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C., Successors to G. MOORE & Co., ** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOR-EIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.

Established 1750.

LONDON BANKERS-Messis Robarts & Co.

most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. enabling them to dispose of all produce and consign ments to the best advantage. Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods

Orders made payable by London Houses or by oonsignments. May, 1865.

AMMUNITION.

ELET'S AMMUNITION of every description For Sporting or Military Purposes.

TOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Fel Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 mili-

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley

Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's and other Breech-loaders. Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C. Wholesale only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

erate, Care, and HELMETS.

Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS. Great Charlotte Street, S. London, PATENTERS OF THE CELEBRATED AIR

CHAMBER HAT. Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions London 1862, Dublin 1865. Contractors for Helmers to the London

Burd & Co.) ARMY HELMETS & CARS with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD & SONS Goods are kept by al reepectable Traders and Storekeepers.

renuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & *!* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully

CAUTION:-No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. KEARSTREY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S

T ONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are

strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Mellicine in removing obstructions and relieving Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has C: KEARSLEY, printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by SANGER'S TASTELESS ANTIBILIOUS POWDERS, price 13ad. per Packet.

Both Medicines may be had of SANGERS & SON, 150 OXFORT ST., I ONDON.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION. (Established 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder TRE-BLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PER-CUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.

Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances. FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON E.C. Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, MANUFACURERS OF

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, &c., SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MOAKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.

IMIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously pre-cribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of

A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP HOUSE IN PARIS -No. 19, Rue Vivienne. This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmacentists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

indicestion & Stowaghic Weakness Pepsine. TIHIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired

digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, T NDENTS and Consignments received and promptly | Wine and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES. Manufactured by

> T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT,) MORSON'S KRŒSOTE.

and every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment. * * See their Name and Trade Mark on all Pre-

Orders to be made payable in London.

NOW READY.

XCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound Sterling in New York, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr John V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. "China Mail" Office. 12th May, 1864. ·

INSURANCES.

Company Limited.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee...

ohant & Co.)

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Oly-

RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John

Messis Augustine Heard & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at

have been opened at the following Ports,

where Policies for Marine Risks will be

At Canton, Messrs Augustine Heard

At Foochow, Messrs Augustine Heard

At Shanghae, Messre Augustine Heard

At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at

At Kiukiang, John Pastorius, Esq., at

At Swatow, Messrs Bradley & Co.

At Tientsin, Messrs Fergusson & Co.

At Saigon, Messrs W. G. Hale & Co.

At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq. at Messrs

At Singapore and Penang, Messrs Bous-

At Manila, Messrs Russell & Sturges.

At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs

At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messrs

Agencies at other Ports of China and

Japan and also in India, Europe, and

an Agency of the Company exists, in one

(Ten) per cent., a further return of five per

cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all

London and Oriental Steam

Transit Insurange Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.

Established 1843.

HE undersigned is authorised to accept

MORTH CHINA INSURANCE

COMPANY.

TOTICE is hereby given, that MR

appointed Agent to the Company in Hong-

kong, and will take charge of the affairs of

the Company on and after the First of Feb-

Messra Gilman & Co. will cease to act as

Agents, for the Company on the 31st Ja-

The Company's offices are temporarily at

Messrs GILMANS & Co.'s, but will shortly

D'Aguilar Street, next door to Mr Douglas

Con ulting Committee in Hongkong.

H. B. Gibb, Esq., (Messrs Gibb, Living-

William Lemann, Esq., (Messrs Gilman

Francis Parry, Esq., (Messrs Birley & Co.)

司公險保方北國中

係六士事月有香

機日德房三本港

利統利英一司方士

公理士三號之自麥

士堅上已辦其百業央多海遷理辦六經

號復皆八時

蘭可人隔月止事一堅

之命壁一不宜千

未委六德本

及議月街之自

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,

Secretary.

be Removed, to their own Premises, in

By Order of the Court of Directors,

Shanghae, January 16, 1866.

CHARLES MAKINTOSH has been

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

Risk on behalf of this Office, by First

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co..

General Agents.

America, will be shortly established.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

issued upon the usual Terms.

Augustine Heard & Co.

Augustine Heard & Co.

Month after proof of loss.

Insurers with the Company.

tead & Co.

Nіввинк & Co.

class Steamers.

LAPRAIK'S.

North British & Mercantile China Traders' Insurance Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

INSURANCES

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927. 'ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Houghoug Tor the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies | Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

London Insurance Corporation. (Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR C. L. GRANT is authorized to sign our Firm in Foochow by Procuration. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Shanghae, May 5, 1866.

NOTICE.

MITE have this day re-established our-Payment for losses will be made wherever selves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow. INNES & Co. In a dition to the usual Brokerage of 10 Shanghae, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE. PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr EDWARD ANDREWS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that the Interest and Responsibility of the late JAMES KEMP, in the Firm ceased on the 31st December last. All Persons indebted to the Firm on 31st December last, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to the present Proprietor without delay.

G. FALCONER, Executor of the late JAMES KEMP. Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

TTITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore.

Mr N. B. DENNYS, will continue the Editorial and general management of our business and sign our Firm per procuration. A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1866. NOTICE.

TR. EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-VI rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WAICHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr George B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866. INTITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and 文奉 尼於十公地未 Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER. Hongkong, April 2, 1866. NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per proguestion to sign our Firm per procuration. BEHRE & Co. Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st; December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. L ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PEN-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner

on the 1st July. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ONGRONG, THURSDAY, 31st MAY, 1866.

DEATHS.

May, OHR BROWN, Seaman, (of Febris Inter.)
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 23d May, John Thompson, Seaman, late of the U.S.S. At Hongkong, on the 27th May, Ellar Hous, aged At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 29th May, H Kliffald, Seaman, ex-barque Lacton.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 31st May, Henres Haspen, Seaman, aged 18 years.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Wachusetts,"-Safety of foreign settlement; - Japan; Chosiu, - The Itzeboo exchange scandal, -The new Hospital, -The Hongkong Mint, -Improvement in

a hard one; but as lawyers say " hardship ie no plea in law." The Chinese authorities have been ex-

hibiting, more than their usual amount of pigheadedness and have been exercising their lying propensities more strongly than usual by first prohibiting Chinese from employing foreign vessels in the bean cake trade, which has its head quarters at Newchwang, and secondly by stoutly denying the authorship of a notice to Chinese merchants warning them against infringing such prohibition, which was posted ing with four wings enclosing an open the far east, by the astufe and cantious mandarin. The Chief of the Circumlocution department at Downing Street when called upon to explain any suspicious little job, says that "steps are being taken &c.. which will fully obviate &c." and the Son of heaven, his ministers and inferior officers, use the same highly satisfactory and comprehensive expressions in their official intercourse with foreigners. Truly like round the corner?'

of the inhabitants."

circles of Yokohama; the matter we hear | wheels of the descending vehicle. has been arranged and it is of no use stirr-On the 26th May, at Shanghae, Elbands, only baughter of A. G. 1105G, aged 17 months
At Hongkong, on Board the N. B. Palmer, on the 18th the goose who lays the golden eggs," and of the folly of "pidgin" shooters quarrelling about the feathers.

The most important item of local news noticed in our last issue has been the openfirm of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. dullness of a Hongkong summer. Shanghae Gas, -Municipal Council, - Case have in this instance again come forward of FLETCHER & Co., -Chinese official with the princely generosity and active constant rain having fallen for the last chequer. Let the offer be made to pur- be. Whether it be that the reservoirs obstructiveness,-Newchwang; arrival of public spirit, which has characterized the five days; this is a great boon as the chase the land necessary for the formation are too small, or the pipes are not well action taken by the house in every public streets were almost impassable from the of the line, direct from the Authorities, filled every day, or from other causes we undertaking, since the infancy of Hong- horrid effluvia of the drains, which have leaving them to settle the amount of com- do not know; but the fact remains that kong, and which has been displayed more now had a thorough flushing. coinage, Disbandment of the Volunteer | especially in the valuable support which | Corps,—Arrival of 2nd portion of XXth | was afforded to the Sailor's Home; in con-Regt., -New Opera Company, -The Junction with the firm of Messrs Dent & Co.; and again looking further back, and FROM Shanghae we have dates to the 24th touching more immediately upon the preinstant. The Municipal Council are sent subject, when years ago Hongkong had taking steps for lighting the town with to thank Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. gas, and the wharf dues are to be revised, for the only hospital it possessed, which on a fairer scale than at present. A case stands to the present day, as the Civil Hosof great importance and involving large pital. When the Trustees of the old Seainterests has been decided in the Supreme | men's Hospital met to concert measures Court. The action was brought by the for the building of a new one, the Bank of India against the trustees of the scheme proved difficult, funds being requirestate of D. Fletcher and Archibald ed for the purpose, when Messrs Jardine Campbell (Fletcher & Co.), the question Matheson & Co. stepped in and offered to turning upon the question of the legal indvance the whole of the necessary funds, right of Thos. Drysdale to raise money leaving it to the community to repay them upon certain securities which the Trus- at their pleasure. Thus a scheme which tees claimed as the property of A. Camp- might have been in abevance for months, bell and D. Fletcher as partners in the huring which time the old hospital would original Firm of Fletcher & Co. The have crumbled to the ground, was put in amount under litigation in this case working order at a moment's notice, by the was Tls. 80,000 which by the decision prompt and generous interference of the. given in favor of the Trustees, is a East Point firm. Although there cannot dead loss to the Bank of India. The be the slightest doubt of the community latter advanced the money on what was coming forward and reimbursing Messrs considered good security, and the case is | Jardine Matheson & Co. for their outlay, thirteen thousand dollars having been subscribed even before the opening of the hospiof Hongkong must have subscribed many thousands more,) this certainty of repayment does not in the least detract from the generosity of the sole supporters of the original cost of the building, who have acted as bankers for the Hospital without a deposit account to its credit, a commercial

risk which few would accept.

The dollars which have been coined lately by the Mint show a marked improvement on first attempts, the milling being more perfect, and the coin having a much "cleaner" appearance, The design of course still remains an eyesore, and will continue so we suppose till the demise of Her Most Gracions Majesty, when new Frankenstein we have made our ogre and dies will have to be cut, and we hope he pursues us to the uttermost parts of the a more aseful and artistic design will be in Newchwang or have friends there, the new coins, but it is very unfortunate will be glad to hear that the foreign that the great experiment of a British coinsettlement is now out of danger of an at- age should thus be conducted under so tack from the Nienfei who had taken the many disabilities as regards necessary macity of Newchwang; we hear by last chinery, and should suffer from so many advices that the American steamer Wa- deficiencies as regards design. Great credit chussetts had arrived, and five hundred is however due to Captain Kinder the disciplined troops had been sent to garrison | Master of the Mint' for the 'degree of the city, which having plundered, the efficiency which be has achieved, with the Rebels had evacuated, after committing disadvantages under which be labors, as unheard of outrages and killing numbers regards skilled labor, and the employ-

ment of Chinese. From Japan the news is unimportant, Since our last issue the Volunteer establishment of a scheme, which to the tion before this date. Proof of some such for having allowed the public press of France work was placed under the charge of Col. there appearing to be an utter stagnation | Corps has become an thing of the past, the | short sighted natives would seem to threat forethought being desirable is to be found in political matters. Choshin has con- officers having resigned, and the Corps ten the destruction of the large carrying in the appearance presented by that porsented to easier terms. This powerful censing to exist on the 1st proximo, the trade now carried on between the Mines thou of Wyndham Street where the work potentate who is virtually though not no. troop being virtually broken up when the and Peking. Secondly the difficulties of is in progress at the present date, the late minally the equal of the Tycoon, can well former event took place. After a show constructing any permanent way North heavy downfall of rain having forced the afford to give way a little, when he con- of effort on the part of the press, and a of Peking would be far greater than contractor to stop work for the time at siders that the latter has to pay for the conspicuous absence of response from the those to be encountered between that least, while the surface water has made wfong doings of his vassals, the provid and community on the projected disbandment Capital and Tientsin, where nature seems havor with the loose earth. Still with restless Daimios; of which unfortunate of the corps, the only thing done has been to have kindly marked out a natural this drawbank and disfigurement, an imnecessity of this position, the payment for a movement with a view to save the band route with a view to save the band ro the Simoneseki affair is the first illustra- from being scattered and broken up, to lay down the rails. On the other hand of the work being in actual operation, and tion, and may not be the last. The "Itze- which we hear has been tolerably success- the establishines of the line of tail ad- we must all be glad to see public money as follows:—Count Bismark, was a few days, actively engaged in pushing their explora-

ther disagreeable imbroglio in the military | the necessary dollars to "scotch" the the coal trade between the Mines and | welfare. Indeed had all the enormous

ing up old grievances; we would only call giment arrived here on the 22th instant; popularize the scheme than otherwise. ing the mint and the costly and not real-On the 20th May, at Shanghae Hospital, Colored attention to one or two quaint old sayings the heavy rain which came down in The Hongkong public are awaiting with ly required constructions at Stone Cutsheets during the whole of the time they no small interest the result of the share- ters Island, been productive of equal or were disembarking must have made the holders application to SIR RUTHERFORD even approximate benefit to the public, men growl at such a foretaste of Hong- ALCOCK. Now, if ever, is the time to the condition of the City would be much kong weather.

during the past week, which we slightly Opera Company is advertised, which will material point has been overlooked. The water supply of the Island genering of the new Seamen's Hospital, which Company have been favourably received Authorities giving permission for the con- intimate relation to the drainage question. took place on the 25th instant. The at Shanghae, and will be a relief to the struction of the required line, unless it can We regret to find that the quantity of water

WE quote in another portion of our columns a very excellent article which appeared in the North-China Herald of the 19th instant, on the subject of Consular reports. It points out just the ver details in which those furnished by Consuls in China are deficient, and regrets that these documents do not embody particulars respecting the geographical and topegraphical features of the country with fuller particulars of the resources of each Consular district. In these remarks we entirely concar, and have long wondered how it is that Her Majesty's Government is content to receive reports which are in the returns which are yearly furnished

officers called upon to furnish these reports | bly disposed to the scheme, than was Sir F as with those who receive them. What man will (unless he be an enthusiastic he is inclined to actually press matters relover of any particular science or pursuit mains to be seen. The chief danger in the intimately connected with geography or wayof opposition rests not so much with the ethnology) sit down to write what in Chinese themselves as with the representreality becomes an essay on any subject of atives of other powers who may feel disinimportance, under the mortifying certain- clined to commit themselves to any line of tal, since which the well known liberality ly that his manuscript will be perused policy, which may result in giving British with an official sneer at the want of sense evinced by the writer in departing from secluded portion of the empire. the strict line of red tape routine? We Foreign Office direct Her Majesty's Con- matter. A representation making an exsuls to furnish reports on all subjects of plicit offer to the Chillese Government or general interest. We are further aware rather naming the basis on which the that the reports are published in extenso negotiation would be carried on, ought to The new hospital is a two storied build- in the yearly Blue Books. But in the do much, while the appointment of a face of this we maintain that no encour- thoroughly fit representative of the Comon one of the gates of the city. When court yard, containing bath rooms &c. agement is given to Her Majesty's Con- mittee to proceed to Peking and personalexpostulated with, the wily pigtails volun- It is built on a breezy hill on the road to suls in China to do more than pen a ly press the affair would doubtless do lunteered the information that "steps East Point, and is open to to both north- statistical report which in nine cases out more. As matters now stand there seems were being taken in the proper quarters," erly and southerly winds. The interior of ten could be better done by a subordin- to be no chance of a move being made. "representations would be made, to the arrangements are excellent, there being ate employé of the Maritime Customs. higher authorities" &c., &c. and other two wards for European seemen and las- The mere fact of the report being received very safe expressions, It is strange how cars and a first and second ward for and acknowledged in the ordinary official THE nature of the land upon which this

world at large.

bou exchange" has been the cause of a ra- ful, a subscription being on foot to find vocated by us would materially enhance expended in such a way for the public ago unpleasantly surprised when wishing Peking and the increased employment sums of money hitherto expended on The remaining portion of the 20th Re- afforded to natives would tend rather to public works, roads, or buildings, includobtain a favourable hearing from the more healthy and its appearance far more A series of performances by the Freuch | Chinese Government; but we fear one | satisfactory than is at present the case. take place at the Garrison Theatre; the There is little hope of the Peking ally and of the City in particular has an be made evident to them that it will re- now meted out to taxpayers in return for The yearly floods seem fairly set in, sult in pecuniary gain to the native ex- their money is by no means what is should pensation to be awarded to any ejected numerous houses taxed regularly for occupants. This would be in strict ac- water do not obtain a supply sufficient cordance with Chinese law, all land being for the ordinary and fair requirements of the property of the Crown. The number | residents therein. This is an evil under of persons who would be actually ejected which we have long laboured, and in our would be infinitesimal as for nearly the opinion it becomes a matter calling for whole distance the line might be carried and meriting the attention of His Exclear of houses; a few fields would be cut cellency the Governor. It is quite enough up but that would be all. Moreover a to know that many tax-payers who pay mixed commission of, say two Chinese and for water do not get what they pay two British Officials might be appoint for, to justify the opinion that the Governed to entertain claims from parties who ment ought to seek and establish a remedy. considered themselves injured; it being understood that the lion's share of the consideration paid went into the Imperial ex- cuse for keeping the City scantily sup-

> That the line would pay and pay well are not sufficiently large, others should be many cases mere clerkly amplifications of any one who has resided in the North can well believe. The only wonder is that by the printed statistics of the Imperial so long a time has been allowed to elapse before action in the matter has been taken. The fault lies not so much with the That Sir R. ALCOCK is far more favoura-BRUCE there can be no doubt, but whether worthy European, and not of a native as enterprise a preponderance in that hitherto.

Surely those interested in the scheme at are quite aware that instructions from the Hongkong might do something in the

the vague explessions and set forms of officers of ships. The moderate sum of course cannot be called "encouragement." City has been constructed affords unusual speech which are used in diplomacy by one dollar per day will be charged for Were any tangible reward held out; were natural facilities for securing to its in-Western nations are thus reproduced in each seaman admitted, which ought to it understood that zeal in this respect, habitants the advantage of good draincover the working expenses of the esta- without prejudice to the performance of age, and an easily arranged system of water other official duty, would increase the supply. We have repeatedly expressed our chances of promotion or better pay in the opinion that the drains and sewers of the case of junior officers and would meet City are in such a bad condition as to call with some official mark of approbation for early attention on the part of the when displayed by seniors, a blue book local government, and we shall not cease might annually be produced which would to hold the conviction, that the whole more anxious about the turn that mat be interesting not only to the "compiler" of the inhabitants of Victoria are exof dollars and cents but to the literary tremely fortunate in that violent epidemics have not hitherto during the present year made their appearance in the island. In the article we have above alluded The report of the "Medical Commission" earth. Can any one imagine a more con- adopted; in the mean time most unfavour- to we observe that the report of H.M. which was published a short time since cise and exquisite synonym for diplomacy able opinions have been expressed of the Consul at Tientsin is noted as being the further proves to what a serious and than the Chinese expression "talking vearability of the new dollars, the impress only one containing any general informa- alarming extent the drainage of the most being so faint and shallow; time alone tion. Mr Mondan touches on the fact densely populated quarters has been Those of our readers who are interested will show if this defect really attaches to of large coal fields existing to the North- hitherto utterly neglected. We notice ward of Peking and the Aorth-China with pleasure that one very desirable Herald sees in this an opening for the sewer is in course of construction; namely his reception. introduction of Railways. In this respect down the centre of Wyndham Street from we differ from the writer. From the the Alb r: Road to Queen's Road. The knowledge we possess of that locality we satisfaction with which this work in proare of opinion that the railroad must pre- gress may be contemplated, is certainly prevent the unquiet spirits as he calls them, ceed the establishment of a tramway from qualified by the reflection that its projecthe mines, instead of the tramway being tors might have been expected to foresee constructed in the first instance. The the probability of our usual heavy downreasons for our opinion are, that in the full of rain at this period of the year; and first place a vastly increased opposition the construction of the sewer might have would have to be encountered on the been bagun in time to secure its comple-

There is water to be had in abundance on the Island and there is therefore no explied. If the cause be that the reservoirs constructed. Another and more extensive dam could at a moderate cost be built some distance higher up the hill than that now existing at Pokfolum. Other steps could be adopted calculated to remedy the evil we point out, and amongst them, the water might be allowed to flow from the tanks and reservoirs into the supply pipes for a greater space of time daily than at present, while the duty of attending to this

From our PARIS Correspondent. Paris, 18th April, 1866.

matter should be in the hands of a trust-

we understand is now the case.

Thursday, the 12th of April will ever remain memorable in the annals of the Bourse of Paris. Public securities French are Foreign, fell to a terribly low ebb, and one would have almost thought that we had returned to the time of the commencement of

The following reports were being circu lated. Prussia had just signed an offensive and defensive treaty with Italy.-War would shortly be proclaimed between Austria and Prussia. - A Turkish army to the amount of sixty thousand men was marchng on the Danubian principalities : so much for foreign affairs. - As regards home matters, it was affirmed that a general bankruptcy was imminent, and that two of the greatest stock-brokers of Paris, were about to suspend, and finally that the Credit Mobilier and the Comptoir d'Escompte were in a most disastrous state; there evidently disturbance everywhere, and none

can tell what a day may bring forth. War it is believed on all sides inevitable—as the first of the two German powers which draws back sure of losing its influence for ever. Bismark who wishes to play the part of Cayour in Prussia will never give way. Italy which is driven into a corner by want of money, will not let such a favourable opportunity go by without attempting to regain Venetia; you see we have every reason to fear that Prussia, Austria, and Italy will have recourse to war to cover their multitude of sins at home. We are even ters will take with us; it will be a wonder if the reactionary tendencies on the part of a great many supporters of our government do not surge the people of France to extreme measures-we are fooled to the top of our

enthusiasm for the Empire seems to have much abated army since the decree of last year reducing the army expenditure. On the 7th of March a grand review of the Cavalry and Artillery was held in the Bois de Boulogne, in presence of the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Denmark, but the usual cries of Vive l'Empereur were, we remarked few and far between, and we are assured that H. I M. was very much vexed at the coolness of Our Emperor is at present in a

fix and does not know whom to listen to; some of his advisers wish him to grant the fullest liberty to the nation, others beg of him to tighten the reins and stirring either hand or foot.

The general opinion of the public, is that of the Amoor, 1857, and although he obthe present ministry cannot stand much tained promises of cordial co-operation from longer, and that Mons. Rouher will take the the Russian and English Governments, no lead followed by Mons. La Valette, Minis- actual progress was made until within the ter of the interior, who is completely worn past two years. The Western Union Teleout by incessant work of the most thank- graph Company purchased from Mr Collins less kind; besides which Mons. La Valette his rights and interests, and vigorously is no longer in the good books of his master, commenced the enterprise in 1864. The to publish such flattering accounts of the Charles S. Bulkley, U. S. A., whose expeexiled family of Orlean's when giving a des-cription of the funeral of Marie Amélie, eminently qualified him for the position ex-Queen of France. As ill luck would have In the winter of 1864 the first party, under it, a number of the Evenement, a penny charge of Mr E Conway, reached the mouth paper, fell into the hands of his Majesty, of the Frazer River, B. C., and immediately tender to the throne of France the Conite From this party we have the most favourde Par's; his anger knew no bounds, and able report. The line is already completed

ing at the peocadillos of the press. instigation of the Prussian envoy. The completed. A party under Major Pope, anecdote published by the wifty journal is which went into the field in June, 1865, are

to get out of a railway carriage to find that some political non-sympathizer had nailed the door; the ambitious premier tried in vain to get out of his prison, but to no effect, and the train started again, without anybody coming to his rescue. The police have for some time been looking for the perpetrator, but in vain. We hear that the guard has been dismissed for having allowed so great a man to remain notens votens, in durance vile.

The elections in the lower Rhine will begin in a couple of days; the government does not feel easy, as the latest advices from Strasburg inform us that the the opposition candidate Mons. Laboulaye, has a most cordial reception on the part of the Alsatians, and that it will in any way, be a hard run for the government man Mons, de Bussière.

The Cour de Cassation a few days ago decided that persons may be prosecuted for libelling the memory of the dead. Things are indeed come to a very pretty pass and the occupation of the historian is gone-in speaking of Murat we shall have to say that he was a kind hearted amiable man-of Robespierre that he was a perfect lamb, and the monster Booth was the milk of human kindness if we do not wish to render ourselves liable to an action, on the part of the 'descendants of the same. We shall soon not know what to write about in France.

Mons. Mires the banker and martyr, the object of so many persecutions, is now on his legs again. Two days ago more than 4,000 Mires Shareholders were assembled n the Cirque to hear his statement; the clever Hebrew speculator was received with thunders of applause, and it was more than quarter of an hour before he could address his numerous audience, when at last allowed to speak, he begged of the shareholders to authorize him to purchase a journal whose aim it should be to defend their interest, and expose to the public in general, the conspiracy which had tried to crush him; he refused to accept the offer of the Shareholders to pay off his debts-before separating the enormous sum of fifteen hundred thousand francs were subscribed in order to enable Mires to carry out his intention of ourchasing a paper.

Renau the author of the Vie de Jesus will shortly give us his Apostles; it is thought that this new work will not be so successful as his first, as it is said to be inferior to it

I fear the frivolous care a great deal more for what is now going on at Academie de Musique than for Mons. Revan's last publication. to the present time the Parisian Opera has been under the management of the state with a grant of three hundred thousand the theatre given, over to private speculation. There are now several candidates for the directorship, but nobody has as yet been chosen, it is thought that the lot will fall to Mons. Hausman as the Emperor cannot refuse him anything. The saying in Paris is now everything will be Hausmanized before long. It is true Mons. Hausmann is a great man and has done much to beautify the finest capital of the world.

Now that the balls have disappeared, the ladies of Paris have resorted to a new dodge to show off their toilettes. The latest is the fancy bazaar for charitable purposes, where the dames de la fashion take the place of shop-keepers and sit for hours, selling penwipers and lamp mats, which are quoted at rather high rates.

We notice with regret that the costliness of female dress is rather increasing than otherwise, and that not only the dress maker, but the jeweller are gainers by the great extravagance of the fair sex.

President Johnson seems determined to

rebuild the Union after his own fashion for he annuls every measure taken by Congress which is in any way contrary to his way of thinking. We have already seen him twice make use of his right of veto, -he now declares the insurrection to have entirely disappeared and that the Southern populations have a right to claim the same privileges as those enjoyed by the Yankees. The press of the North seems unanimous in thinking that the successor of Abraham Lincoln, is going rather too fast, and is acting more as a man of the Southern States, than as President of the Union. One fancies a measure of so much importance ought not to have been put into execution without the sanction of public opinion -it is feared that Johnson will in time become a perfect Cromwell and know no will but his own. This line of conduct is in any way a most dangerous one, and may if continued in, at some later period bring back civil war in United States of North America. P.S.—Latest intelligence from St Peters burg sent to the Tuileries by the French envoy at the Imperial Court of Russia, inform us that a diabolical attempt was the day previously made on the life of the Emperor Alexander which luckily proved abortive. We have as yet no further details, but my next epistle will no doubt give you a lengthened account of this melancholy

There is great jubilee at the Tuileries, as the government candidate M. de Bussiere has been re-elected for the Lower Rhine. There was fear and trembling amongst the partisans of the present dynasty that the opposition member Mr Laboulays would be returned; however all anxiety is now over, the Alsatians have done their duty and all's well that ends well.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. (Athenæum.)

(From the Friend of India, March 8.). The scheme was projected by P. M'D. Collins, U. S. Consular Agent at the mouth

containing a landatory article on the pre- commenced the necessary explorations. accused the minister of the interior of wink- to the distance of 450 miles above New Westminster, and provisions and wire ne-A few days later an anecdote published cessary for its contruction 300 miles farther in the Figaro one of our comical bi-weekly are already on the ground. It is probable papers, was the cause of an energetic repri- that during the year ending December 30th,

several powerful In whose territy the From Sitka he fleet siting various island Sound—where the pa to under Major Ken this point, That St post of the Lassian very important generated to the Ki vers was sett ad. It tion whether these r not-it beint genera were distinct and the into Kotzeby Soun Arctic. From into rectly from Entives the Kirchpak throu all doubt is now clearly evident that t and that it empties in Pursning their jour westward, careful si

of Behring Straits,

ference to the subn

Doints were frand su

cable, and the genera

Asiatic Coasts

tions to the North as

Kirchpak Riffer, whi

reach this will er as a party under Major landed at Ford St Michael La

tember, charged with

the country we lered by

explorations aready of America stow the better adapted for the

line than was suppose country presents no s

the Indian tribes, as most peaceably inclin

dition, under the in the Engineer in Chie for the North in July

first to Sitk where

tions were & ablish

Russian Govarnmen Russian American Co

their head-quarters.

terviews were also

tom is favourible. Pe point for chissing Grantley Harbour t distance of about 1 route would be ove bour in Analyr Gu either following the submarine ca le 215 Anadyr River. Th visited Plove Bay, the natives, Tchau This tribe hat been be very fiered and intercourse with th difficulty is appreh Bay the expedition towards the kininsu of the vessels thorou of Anadyr, and visi Anadyr River, whe had already been la posed to assend the feasibility as mean proceed southward Sea —to communicat already in the field from Nicolas sk at t and the other trave Kamtchatka and ex

of Okhotsk Sea. with his staff has ret to prepare for anoth it is expected that will leave bee earl greatest cordiality e pany and all the peo and every facility both Engla and tributions will be knowledge 🎉 the parties now in the fi or more scientific g tion of the cuntry is comparatively lit the route will often and mountainous re pitable climate, ye stalwart frames th work will presequte delay. The Russia pushing the line do being already comp

SPUNG M Friday the 1th, & THE race meeting resque littl@port of whit behing forme Stand had ats app flags, besides being of several sadies. naturedly appeared siderately remained

The mirt of the creased by the ap imitation, Soparen man's mail cart. tandem fashion; t the correct Derby white hat with ve other two ponies whom blew rigorou was duly paraded Grand Stand and great delight of eve the Chine Fin par thought it great i 1.—THE TRIAL

Mr Gannett's Hogarth' who won hard held fortunately gone la a pony mien thou

was entered but b up to the Larting off across & e race amongst the drow his jockey had left manner in thich by riders part. 2.—MERCHANT S \$125. 11 mile. E

I. Mr Wilson's Gannett's Jeames, Spowdron but were not place all swept past the time pretty well O'Shanter and Ou

ahead, Tat ultim lengths, Ha d Time 3-Spring Cup. 1. Mr Vilson's

, Hipes & -Schuerin and Je No. 1111-MAY 31, 1866.1

line than was supposed. The nature of the

country presents no serious obstacles, while

the Indian tribes, as far as known, appear

most peaceably inclined. The main expe-

the Engineer-in-Chief, left San Francisco

for the North in July, 1865. It proceeded

first to Sitka, where the most cordial rela-

tions were established with the colonial

Russian Government, as well as with the

Russian American Company, who have here

their head-quarters: Most satisfactory in-

terviews were also held with the chiefs of

several powerful Indian tribes, through

whose territory the proposed route runs.

From Sitka the fleet sailed northward-vi-

siting various islands en route to Norton

Sound-where the party previously referred

to under Major Kennicott was landed. At

this point, Fort St Michael's -a trading

nost of the Russian American Company—a

reference to the Kirchpak and Toukon ri-

vers was settled. It has long been a ques-

tion whether these rivers were the same or

were distinct, and that one of them emptied

into Kotzebue Sound, on the coast of the

Arctic. From information obtained di-

rectly from natives who have followed

the Kirchpak through its entire course

clearly evident that there is but one stream,

and that it empties into Beliring sea alone.

westward, careful surveys and soundings

of Behring Straits, Norton Sound, and

the various harbours on the American

and Asiatic coasts were made with re-

ference to the submarine cable. Several

points were found suitable for landing the

cable, and the general character of the bot-

tom is favourable. Perhaps the most feasible

point for crossing the Straits is from

Grantley Harbour to the Asiatic coast—a

distance of about 180 miles. Thence the

route would be overland to Marston Har-

bour in Anadyr Gulf, -and from thence,

either following the coast line, or by a

submarine cable 215 miles in length, to the

Auadyr River. The vessels of the fleet

visited Plover Bay, and saw there many of

the natives, "Tchauktai," as they are called.

This tribe had been erroneously stated to

be very fierce and intractable; but, from.

intercourse with them, not the slightest

difficulty is apprehended. From Plover Bay the expedition proceeded southward

towards the peninsula of Kamtchatka-one

of the ve sels thoroughly exploring the Gulf

of Anadyr, and visiting the mouth of the

Anadyr River, where an exploring party

had already been landed. This party pro-

posed to ascend the river, examining its

already in the field—one going northward

from Nicolaefsk at the mouth of the Amoor,

and the other traversing the peninsula of

Kamtchatka, and examining the upper coast

of Okhotsk Sea. The Engineer-in-Chief,

with his staff, has returned to San Francisco,

to prepare for another season's work, and

it is expected that the second expedition

will leave here early in the spring. The

greatest cordiality exists between the com-

pany and all the peoples they have visited,

and every facility has been extended by

both England and Russia. Large con-

tributions will be made to the scientific

knowledge of the world, as each of the

parties now in the field has with them one

or more scientific gentlemen. A large por-

tion of the country explored by these parties

is comparatvely little known; and though

the route will often lie through most rugged

and mountainous regions, and in an inhos-

pitable climate, yet the stout hearts and

stalwart frames that are engaged in the

work will prosecute it wthout hesitation or

delay. The Russian Government is rapidly

pushing the line down the Amoor River.

being already completed as tar as Irkutsk.

CHEFOO RACES

SPRING MEETING, 1866.

Friday the 11th. & Saturday the 12th May.

THE race meeting this year at the pictu-

resque little port of Chefoo has not been a

whit behind former occasions in vivacity,

and, it is believed, success The Grand

Stand had its appropriate decorations of

flags, besides being graced by the presence

of several ladies. H. E. the Taotai good

naturedly appeared, and the weather con-

The mirth of the meeting was much in-

creased by the appearance of a trap, ar

imitation, apparently, of a London post-

man's mail cart. It had three ponies.

tandem fashion; the driver appearing in

the correct Derby going costume, to wit, a

white hat with veil and spectacles. The

other two ponies had postillions, one o

whom blew vigorously at a horn. The trap

was duly paraded up the straight past the

Grand Stand and winning post, to the

great delight of every body in general and

the Chinese in particular, who evidently

FIRST DAY.

Half a mlle, for Griffins. Entrance \$5.

,, Hogarth's Hard Lines

1.—THE TRIAL STAKES. Value \$75.

This race was taken easily by Outsider,

who won hard held. Hard Lines having un-

fortunately gone lame at starting. Useless,

a pony much thought of by his friends.

amongst the crowd. When again seen,

his jockey had left him in the usual abrupt

manner in which bucking ponies and weak

2.—MERCHANT SHIPPING STAKES. Value

Jeames, Snowdrop and Souter Johnny ran

but were not placed. After a good start

all swept past the winning post for the first

time pretty well together, when Tam

O'Shanter and Outsider began to forge

shead, Tam ultimately winning by four

Mr Wilson's Tam O'Shanter.

" Hogarth's Hard Times.

" Gannett's Outsider.

3-Spring Cur. Value \$100

" Hope's Substitute.

Schuerin and Jewess also ran.

Mr Wilson's Souter Johnny.

Was entered, but began bucking as soon as

thought it a great institution.

. Mr Gannett's Outsider.

\$125. 11 mile. Entrance \$5.

lengths, Hard Times third.

riders part.

Entrance \$5.

siderately remained fine.

all doubt is now removed, and it

very important geographical question in

not-it being generally supposed that they

nished something more comprehensive than

a bare detail of one mode of squeezing

practised by the mandarins. Shanghai-

eight shillings. However, according to Mr

Mongan, the trade in coal requires only

development, and he implies that when

properly and economically worked coal

will be produced at a much smaller cost.

Of this there can be no doubt, and our

attention is therefore especially called to

possible improvements in the mode of

transport. Here, we think, is the long

desired opportunity, for the introduction

of railroads. The this end of the wedge

must first be introduced by the laying

drawn by mules should run from the mines

to the port of discharge. So far there

would be a gain in economy. As soon,

however, as a contract could be made with

the government to hand over the mines

for a definite period to a foreign company,

a locomotive might replace the mules, an

the desired feat would thus be accomplish-

railroads would be a certainty, but the

introduction must be effected in some way

the wholesale plan recommended by Sir

Macdonald Stephenson. We have selected

the only valuable or suggestive fact con-

tained in three consular reports. It is to

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN NEWS

(From the Friend of India, April 5.)

ed the memory of Lord Dalhousie against

the aspersions of Sir Charles Wood, has so

passing of the Converts' Dissolution of

Marriage Act on Saturday. Such a com-

bination of close reasoning with the ex-

posure of illogical prejudices, and of eccle-

sinstical and legal learning with an expo-

sition of the true principles of toleration;

tice of which Government has hitherto been

guilty to its own, and the only true, faith and

with native women such as Asiatic law re-

cognized but which involved bigamy or

similar to that which we suggest, not on

down of a tramway upon which waggon

- The same of the

atly surprised when wishing a railway carriage to find that non-sympathizer had nailed ambitious premier tried in out of his prison, but to no e train started again, without ing to his rescue. The police e time been looking for the out in vain. We hear that the n dismissed for having allowed an to remain nolens volens, in

ons in the lower Rhine n a couple of days; the does not feel easy, as advices from Strasburg inat the the opposition can-Laboulaye, has a most cordial he part of the Alsatians, and any way, be a hard run for ent man Mons. de Bussière. le Cassation a few days ago deersons may be prosecuted for nemory of the dead. Things ome to a very pretty pass and n of the historian is gone-in Inrat we shall have to say that nd hearted amiable man-of that he was a perfect lamb, and Booth was the milk of human e do not wish to render our to an action, on the part of the of the same. We shall soon not o write about in France. es the banker and martyr. the many persecutions, is now on Two days ago more than Shareholders were assembled e to hear his statement; the clespeculator was received with applause, and it was more than an hour before he could address s audience, when at last allowhe begged of the shareholders e him to purchase a journal should be to defend their inexpose to the public in general y which had tried to crush him; to accept the offer of the Shareay off his debts—before separatrmous sum of fifteen hundred ancs were subscribed in order ires to carry out his intention of e author of the Vie de Jesus wil us his A postles; it is thought

as it is said to be inferior to it e frivolous care a great deal what is now going on at emie de Musique than for enan's last publication. ent time the Parisian Opera has the management of the state nt of three hundred thousand is will now be withdrawn and given over to private speculaare now several candidates for rship, but nobody has as yet i, it is thought that the lot will s. Hausman as the Emperor can him anything. The saying in ${f v}$ everything will be ${m Hausmanized}$. It is true Mons. Hausmann man and has done much to beauest capital of the world. t the balls have disappeared, the

w work will not be so successful

their toilettes. The latest is the ar for claritable purposes, where te la fashion take the place of ers and sit for hours, selling and lamp mats, which are quoted igh rates. be with regret that the costliness dress is rather increasing than and that not only the dress

aris have resorted to a new dodge

t the jeweller are gainers by the vagance of the fair sex. nt Johnson seems determined to e Union after his own fashion for every measure taken by Congress n any way contrary to his way of We have already seen him twice of his right of veto,—he now ne insurrection to have entirely d and that the Southern populae a right to claim the same as those enjoyed by the Yane press of the North seems unin thinking that the successor of Lincoln, is going rather too fast than as President of the Union. es a measure of so much importt not to have been put into execuout the sanction of public opinion red that Johnson will in time be-

ing more as a man of the Southrfect Cromwell and know no will n. This line of conduct is in any st dangerous one, and may if conat some later period bring back n United States of North America. Latest intelligence from St Petersto the Tuileries by the French the Imperial Court of Russia, inhat a diabolical attempt was the ously made on the life of the Emxander which luckily proved aborhave as yet no further details, ext epistle will no doubt give you ened account of this melancholy

s great jubilee at the Tuileries, as ument caudidate M. de Bussiere re-elected for the Lower Rhine. s fear and trembling amongst the of the present dynasty that the n member Mr Laboulaye would ned; however all anxiety is now Alsatians have done their duty well that ends well.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

(Athenœum.)

the Friend of India, March 8.). theme was projected by P. M'D. U. S. Consular Agent at the mouth noor, 1857, and although he obomises of cordial co-operation from sian and English Governments, no ogress was made until within the years. The Western Union Telempany purchased from Mr Collins s and interests, and vigorously ed the enterprise in 1864. The s placed under the charge of Col. S. Bulkley, U. S. A., whose expea telegraph-builder and explorer y qualified him for the position. inter of 1864 the first party, under Mr E. Conway, reached the mouth azer River, B. Ć., and immediately ed the necessary explorations. is party we have the most favourort. The line is already completed listance of 450 miles above New ster, and provisions and wire neor its contruction 300 miles farther: dy on the ground. It is probable ing the year ending December 30th, out 8.0 miles of line will have been ed. A party under Major Pope, ent into the field in June, 1865, are engaged in pushing their explora-

of America show the country to be much invisible. hetter adapted for the construction of the

2.—Yentai Vase. Value \$125, 11 mile Entrance \$5.

1. Mr Wilson's Tam O'Shanter. 2. , Gannett's Outsider.

dition, under the immediate command of ,, Hogarth's Hard Times. Jeames, Snowdrop, Substitute and Del cate Duck also ran. This was a well contested race, but the victorious Tam could not be withstood. A capital contest for the honors of second place, which Outsider secured by a length, although Hard Times was brought up in the most determined manner by his jockey, a China Ma-fu. Substitute was pulled up when half way round. Jeames and Snowdrop had an amicable run to themselves, some fifty lengths behind the winter, Jeames coming past the post first, Delicate Duck disappeared—probably

> SECOND DAY. May 12, 1866.

1.—CHALLENGE CUP. Value £70. miles, entrance \$5.

1. Mr Wilson's Tam O'Shanter. Before starting, Useless, who was rider this time by an experienced China Ma-fu, took it into his head to off at full speed across country. His rider with much skill and nerve just steered clear of the Grand Stand and the crowd, and then resigned himself with patience to a mile gallop. At length he got his head round and brought him back to the starting post, but at the word Pursuing their journey northward and "off" the animal reared up violently against Tam O'Shanter who was thus forced on to Jeanies, and the latter cannoned Out sider... The result of the smash was that Jeames fell down, and his rider became unshipped

> Tam O'Shanter and Outsider then went away upon pretty even terms, followed by Useless. They continued thus for some time, Tam leading past the post the first time round at a steady pace waited upon by Outsider. Useless, meanwhile, fell more and more astern, being thoroughly blown by his previous exertions across country. Outsider at length began to tire and Tam came in a winner alone. Useless and Outsider were pulled-up and walked quietly in together; a long way behind their formidable rival.

Tam O'Shanter is a Tientsin pony, and last ran at that port under the name of

2.—Consolation. For all losers, \$50. mile. Entrance \$5:

Mr Cornabe's Schuerin. 2. , Smith's Useless.

3. , Thorburn's Veames. A very hard fight for first place between Substitute and Schuerin, Substitute came feasibility as a means of transportation, and first by half a length but a foul was claim. proceed southward towards the Okhotsk ed, and the Stewards awarded the race to Sea-to communicate with two other parties | Schuerin.

> 3.—Crite non. For all winners, \$100 Once round. Entrance \$10.

1. Mr Wilson's Tam O'Shanter. ,, Gaunett's Out ider.

" Wilson's Souter Johnny. At starting, Souter Johnny got off badly and lost a good deal of ground, the other two going away comfortably together, Tam winning with the greatest ease by five or

six lengths. 4.—All Comers A handicap. Once round. Entrance \$3.

Mr Hogarth's Hard Times. " Wilson's Souter Johnny.

0. ..., Luson's Baysweter. Won by 50 lengths, Hard Times having the reports for 1865 are published, a very light weight up. A pleasing contest | will tend more to enlighten the inquiring for second place, which the experienced minds of the reading public in England. rider of souter Johnny good humouredly conceded to Bayswater during the run in, but took it from him on the post. In this race Useless ran up against a stake, and both pony and rider came heavily to the ground, at the same time they fouled

Schuerin, whose chance was thus lost. 5.—CELESTIAL STAKES. For China Mafus. Winners to receive \$15, the second

Once round. 1. Jeames.

-Bausivater.The rider of Bayswater soon ran un against a post and fell off, so Jeames jouged merrily along by himself and won without any hurry. Meantime Bayswater's Ma-fu was advised to mount again and go over the course, so as to earn the reward attuched to second place. The advice was

This closed the pony races, and now commenced Donkey Races. Foot Races. running in sacks, leaping, throwing the hammer, chasing a greased pig, &c., &c. all of which were carried through with the usual boisterous mirth attendant upon such sports, and the meeting was brought to a close in the most harmonious manner.

As the afternoon waned, the wind, which had been high, died away, and the whole atmosphere became bathed in that golden haze which Cuyp loved so well to paint'in his sunny cattle pieces. The public slowly streamed homewards on foot and in boats, the ponies were walked gently back—glad no doubte that it was all over-and the sandy race course was left to another year's rest and silence -N. C. Daily News.

THE "CHINA" BLUE BOOK AND

CONSULAR REPORTS. (From the 'North China Herald," May 19.) the year ended 31st December 1864, which blue-book. It is matter for surprise either | practised polygamy elsewhere. Mr Maine | and buried there. that the Queen's printers cannot turn out proved that all Christendom was on one a work of this kind until the expiration of side of the question and the few elergymen more than a year after the period to which who opposed the Bill on the other, and it refers, or that the papers are not handed added with well deserved scorn that in of the vessel from the scene of the wreck. over to them in reasonable time. Long these circumstances "a mere legislature before the returns now published were must be guided by the voice of Christenplaced before the public in their present dom." On the Hindoo side he shewed form, they had been read, discussed and for- that when gentlemen of his own profession gotten, and the value of the blue-book which examined native ladies under commission contains them is thus reduced to that of a | they did more than a judge under the Act mere work of reference. Besides the three | will do, for the cross-examination of a bar. reports, enumerated above, the book con- rister must be less pleasant that the solicitains the returns of trade at Shanghai, Can-tation of a husband. "All the epithets ton, Swatow, Ningpo, Hankow, Kiukiang, which the tolerant habits of this Govern-Chefoo and Newchwang, issued by order ment permit our petitioners to repeat of the of the Inspector-general of customs. These | Christians with such complacency, that also have been so long before the public they are outcast, degraded, and utterly that they call for no discussion. "The Con- unclean, apply to the barrister in such a sular Reports are interesting even at this | position." The truth is all the Hindoo ob-Useless distance of time as shewing the manner in jections are really "to a man's becoming a

tions to the North as far as the Toukon, or | could not be mounted, so the ponies started | which facts relating to Chiua are placed | Christian" at all, and the most honest of | Kirchpak River, which they will probably without him. substitute and Souter Johnny before the home authorities. It is to be the petitioners gravely proposed that the The this winter—expecting to meet there went away with the lead in the most deter- regretted however that fuller details are offence of conversion to Christianity should reach under Major Kennicott, which was mined manner, which they rapidly increas not given of the resources of the Consular be punished by seven years' rigorous imlanded at Fort St Michael's, R. A., in Sep- ed at every yard, when Substitute was ran districts, the manner in which these resour- prisonment. In fact the weak Christian tomber, charged with the duty of exploring to a stand still, Souter Johnny winning as | ces may best be developed, the geological and the hypocritical Hindoo objections desthe country watered by the Kirchpak. The he liked, his jockey almost pulling him and topographical features of the country, troy each other. The Act was finally pasexplorations already completed on the coast into a walk past the post. The others and such other imformation as might tend sed with amendments permitting judges to to remove the ignorance regarding China state a case under it for the decision of a which now prevails even among the best | bench of the High Court, which will secure informed circles in Europe and America. uniformity, and reducing the time after the It is entertaining to read many of the institution of a suit from eighteen to twelve speculations upon China and Chinese mat- months, and the number of interviews from ters which occasionally find their way into three to two, on the proposal of Mr Muir. newspapers and magazines. Doubtless Sir John Lawrence was absent, having they serve well enough for home readers. | suffered much from earache. The Bishop while those who are in the country, or of Calcutta and several of the clergy of al have been there, do not require enlighten- denominations formed the majority of the ment. But the mistakes constantly made audience. by writers who imagine that from a few | For another year the Governor General week's residence in a foreign settlement has left Calcutta for Simla whither his colthey have derived sufficient experience leagues have preceded him. For another to justify them in laying their crude views | year the country feels that it is without a of China before the public, have unfortu- rules; lakhs of rupees which are denied to

nately a side which is far from amusing. Post Office reform are lavished on officials The sources whence our legislators draw | who thready hold the prizes of the service : their inspiration are either official returns the Aulk of the services, whom Mr Massey or popular descriptions. The worthless- continues still to underpay and the leave ness of the latter we have frequently rules to irritate into discontent, are renestablished, the barrenness of the former we | dered 'less' efficient; and the 'Government now deprecate. The three consular reports | cuts | itself off from public opinion. This before us should, if justice were done to will go on till the next catastrophe-and the subjects whereof they profess to treat. | then England will discover that conscienbe most comprehensive and valuable me- tiousness is as much, and as easy, a duty moirs. Foothow, one of the chief cities of on the part of a Viceroy's Government as the empire, the depôt of a highly important | it has ever been in the case of the fifteen trade, and the centre of a district but little Governor-Generals who proceeded Lord known to foreigners, might well have fur. Elgin.

AFFGHANISTAN-The latest intelligence from Cabul perhaps the only place in China which is not to European eyes surrounded by a haze | dated 19th March. The road between Pesof uncertainty—surely merits more notice hawwar and Cabul is closed to travellers than is implied in a mere summary of and to merchants, and is not even safe for trade. And lastly Tientsin, the gate of kossids. The administration of Cabul is Apr. 5, 45 N., 26 W. the North, the outlet for the produce of in the hands of Sirdar Mahomed Azim. Chili and part of Shansi, (regarded political- | Contributions have been levied on the ly) to which foreigners have gained access. traders for payment of the troops. 'No' possesses other features besides its proxim- force has yet been sent from Cabul against ity to certain badly-worked coal mines to Ghuznee. That Fort is in the hands of the recommend it to attention. Yet Mr. Ameer's officers and has been considera-Mongan is the only one of the Consuls bly reinforced from Candahar. Sirdar who contribute to the blue-book, that Futteh Mahamed holds Jelalabad in the enters even superficially into the questions name of the Ameer, and has strengthened we have suggested. He informs us that to bimself by the levies of the country. the North West of Peking, coal is to be is probable that no advance will be mad obtained in large quantities and of fair against him until the Ameer's movements quality, but that the cost of transport is so are ascertained with more certainty. great that the price at the pit's mouth is | Sirdars at Cabul are not united, and it is trebled before the coal reaches Tientsin. said that the Ameer has opened communi Thus, while it can be bought on the spot for | cations with some of the principal men sixteen shillings per ton, by the time it is who had transferred their allegiance to the

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "LIBELLE."

laid down at Tien-tsin it is worth forty other side.—Friend of India, April 5.

(From the Daily Press, May 31.) The loss of the Bremen barque Libelle sailed in January last, is reported by a gen- a link appears to have been snapped in the the correspondence laid, before Parliament tleman who arrived in this colony yesterday chain which joined the past with the present is included the text of that treaty, notin the Trincuto, Mr Van Reed, of Kana- and the future of her country. But in the withstancing a stipulation in its 18th describe all the painful details of such oc- to be presumed, do not trouble themselves object had been obtained; it having been, currances as are here narrated, but the sufpartly imagined, when the circumstances in land, and there her loss will come home to disregard of that provision, to the English which they were placed, are understood. Mr Van Reed's account is as follows :-

command of Captain Tobias, on the passage from San Francisco to Hongkong, with ea. When once introduced, the spread of a cargo valued at over \$300,000. cast away on the March 4th, on an uninhabited and dangerous reef, called Wake Island. The passengers and crew remained. on board during the night, the sea breaking fearfully over the wreck all the while, and the following day.

be hoped that when in the course of 1867 imperative to take to the boats and endeavour to reach the nearest habitable Island, friendly disposed to defenceless shipwrecked people

Several days were spent in finding a suitable and safe point for departure, the breakers encircling the Island which appeared to be some twenty miles in circum-Never, since Sir Barnes Peacock defend-

Taking such provisions and water as were saved from the wreck, passengers were forces project the invasion of Paraguay, it nor asking for a protectorate under transfered to the ship's long boat, in charge remarkable a speech been heard in an In- of the first Mate, the Captain preferring diplomatic agents respecting hostilities in quence of this war," and to collectively dian legislature as that of Mr Maine at the his gig; and on the 27th March, both boats the Plate has been laid before Parliament. | guarantee its independence, &c., during sailed for the Ladrone or Mariana Island.

oper boat but twenty two feet in legth to undertake a voyage of 1400 miles, subject to equinoctial storms, calms and a tropical such an honourable confusion of the injus- with hidden rocks and coral reefs gave but poor hope of arriving at a port with life.

a denunciation of the inconsistency, into the frequent squalls, cross seas, and shiplerance and ignorance of the opponents ping seas encountered, were the greatest frigate, six corvettes, nine large and four permit other fortifications of an equal naof the Act, it has rarely been our lot to trials and in 13 days the boat being 6 de small gun boats, a schooner, and four float- ture to be erected, or, we should trust, of listen to. Nor can Mr Maine's meaning be grees of Longitude in error, arrived off the ling batteries, it is in sufficient force to com- any character. As the war was unprovoked misunderstood or the policy of Government town of Guam, all in a pitiable and forlorn | mand the passage and to enable the inva- by the allies, and voluntary on the part of be perverted. All that he said, all that the condition. The Captain with eight per- ding forces to effect that operation without Lopez, by the 14th article, it is provided Act does, tends merely to put Christianity sons, in a boat of 20 feet in length, leaving much difficulty, unless, indeed, the Para that the allies will exact from Paraguay for the first time on a civil equality with at the same time, has not been heard from, guayans have inordinately increased the payment of the expenses of the war as well Hindooism, and to acknowledge its prestige and unless picked up by some chance vessel strength of their artillery on shore, since as reparation and indemnification for the as the faith of the governing race. After must have been swamped, as a heavy cross her Majesty's gun boat Dotterel had an damages and injuries caused to their resproving that no Government, even if Sir sea was met shortly after leaving the Island. opportunity of inspecting the state of the pective public and private properties and to George Barlow had been at its head instead This it is said was the third vessel the Paraguayan defences at Tres Bocas or Paso the persons of their citizens without express of Sir John, Lawrance, could have abstained | Captain was so unfortunate as to lose within | de la Patrie. Nor, according to the report | declaration of war; "and for the damages from legislating on this question so as to the past few years.

a position as he was before Mr Anderson's Bishop, Miss Phelan, Mr M. Schultz, and | the farther up on the River Paragnay, and | laws of war." Act in 1864, Mr Maine mentioned a curious Mr Chas. Lascelles of the English opera | which, after the passage of the allied land fact. A statute of George IV. was passed troupe; and Mr Eugene M. Van Reed, of forces into that state, the Brazilian fleet punishment in his office, not his person, of to prevent Englishmen in the Presidency Kanagawa, almost all nations being repre. will, in co-operation, attempt to force en the disturber of tranquility, repayment of Towns from forming temporary connexions | sented

His Excellency Francisco Moscoso y Lara is stated in this correspondence, "give us less acts of war, security for the free navipolygamy. From defining such persons as Governor of the Mariana Islands for his any great idea of its "powers of resistance gation of the rivers, and the termination, Christian subjects of Her Majesty" the prompt and humane efforts to relieve the to skilled artillerists and riflemen." The once for all, of boundary disputes. "No Act became applicable to the Native Chris- distress of the shipwrecked, who had lost crews of its guns were wholly unprotected doubt is entertained here," writes Mr Ford The reports of foreign trade with Chinafor | tian who, if remarried owing to the persist | their all and were in want of everything. | from the enemy's fire, its embrasures ap- to Lord Clarendon, from Buenos Ayres, on tent heathenism of his wife, might have A schooner also has been chartered and peared to be wroughy constructed, and their the 23rd December, 1865, "of the result of his rider mounted, and, instead of going were forwarded to the Secretary of State been tried for biganny in the Supreme Court, sent to search for the missing boat among large apertures, facing the enemy, afforded the impending contest" of the importance up to the starting point, galloped wildly for foreign affairs by H. B. M. Consuls at On the other hand, so chaotic in the law, the Islands of the Northward, and to return an excellent target. The fortress could, it and objects of which the English public has off across the race course and disappeared Tentsin, Shanghai and Foochow, have retained the had had more than one to Wake Island and remove the large cently been published in the form of a wife before conversion might have lawfully amount of Treasure which had been saved

Mr Van Reed, holding an official position together with a Japanese, was alone allowed to leave Guam prior to the return had put in on here way from Australia.

(FROM THE CHINA EXPRESS.) SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

Johan Christoph, from Foochow, at Falmouth, Apr. 11 Helen Finlayson, from China at Deal, Apr. 12

Apr. 13

York. Apr. 13 Apr. 13 George Becker, from Shanghai, at New

York, Apr. 13 Assyrian, from Foochow, at London, Patrician, from Shanghai, at London,

Gitana, from China, at London, Apr 16. DEPARTURES.

Glenlee, from Cardiff, for Hongkong.

Minnie, from London, for Yokoham: and Nagasaki. Birch Grove. from Cardiff, for Hongkong, Amazone, from Cardiff, for Hongkong. Christopher Hall, from New York, for

Shanghai Lota, from New York, for Shanghai. Antelope from New York for Shanghai. Fop Smit, from Shields, for China.

SHIPS LOADING.

At London.—For Yokohama: Corea. For Yokohama and Nagasaki: Merse. Shanghai; John Lidgett, City of Quebec, Juanpore, Lammermuir, Assyrian. Hongkong and Canton: Invincible, Portland, Robin Hood, Lord Macaulay. At Liverpool.—For Yokohama : Carioca For Shanghai: Charlotte, Bogota, For Hongkong and Canton : Patna.

SHI: S SPOKEN.

Patrician, Shanghai to London. Capiolani, Shanghai to New York, Jan. 5, 8's., 106 E. Princess Victoria, Foochow to London,

FUNERAL OF THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

History has already recorded; in indelible

life, as Queen, as wife, and as mother, the illustrious lady whose death men of all parties unite to declore, albeit she was Mr Thornton suggestively, to the English stricken down at an age that far exceeded admirers of Paraguay, "can be said, in fathe usual span allotted to frail humanity. vour of the generalship, or even humani-Ours is a simpler and not less holy task to ty, of President Lopez, who has thus saspeak of as we saw her residing in our crificed 12,000 of his countrymen withmidst, an exile in the bosom of a family out any apparent object." worthy of her best and tenderest regards, an exemplary woman, whose heart was open | ries from a recurrence of such atrocities. as day to melting charity, and whose name and to abate the power in the Plate of a will be long treasured up in the memory of barbarian who would terrorise over his her poorer neighbours in connection with neighbours as he does over Paraguay itself, many a noble work of practical beneficence. | that the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay As long as she survived she seemed to be and Brazil, have in self-defence united the point around which revolved the hopes. The leading stipulations of their treaty of of the great party who were attached to her alliance concluded at Buenos Ayres the 1st family as the representative of the principle | May, and ratified on 13th June, have for from San Francisco to Hongkong, which of constitutional monarchy. By her death some time past been well known; but in gawa. For many reasons it is impossible to villages around Claremont, the people, it is Article for its secresy until its principal much with theories of government or the strangely enough, at once communicated ferings of the crew and passengers may be hopes and aspirations of party in a foreign by the Monte Videan Government, in every poor man's hearth, and she will be representative in the Oriental state. The mourned for as a never-failing friend in motive for this stipulation for secresy was The Bremen barque Libelle, under the affliction and adversity. To say, then, that probably to avoid giving Lopez occasion for the remains of the venerable Queen Marie misrepresenting the provisions of a treaty Amelie were yesterday consigned to the which simply aims at his overthrow as the tomb amidst universal regret is no more disturber of and permanent danger to the than a plain statement of fact. The event tranquillity of the Plate. From other not only excited lively emotion and deep points of view there is certainly nothing in sympathy in the locality, but it drew toge- the treaty to conceal. For it only places ther such an assembly of distinguished on record the common determination which Frenchmen, renowned as statesmen and the allies avowed from the first when forced landed with difficulty through the breakers | litterateurs, "faithful among the faithless' into this war by the acts of Lopez, "to found,' and true to the last to the fallen cause his government to disappear, res-After an ineffectual search for water for fortunes of the House of Orleans, as was pecting the sovereignty, independence, and three weeks, and much privation, it became I nover perhaps witnesses on any previous occasion. - Morning Herald.

THE ARGENTINE PROVINCES. From the "Morning Herald," March 30.)

Whilst we are waiting for further intelligence from the Paso de la Patrie, on the Government, and to give themselves the river Parana, the point whence the allied institutions they please, not incorporating some further correspondence of the English any one of the allies as a conse-In the last communication, dated January | the period of five years. By these provi-Twenty two persons with provisions in an 26, 1866, Mr Ford, our representative at sions the allies exhibit their moderation Buenos Ayres, informs Lord Clarendon that | towards the state of their assailant; and in it was the intention of the Brazilian admiral; the interests of free navigation they agree to proceed to that critical point in about to unite in making the necessary arrangesun and short rations, and an ocean studded ten days' time, and later non-official advices ments with the authority so to be constistate that he did leave to join his squadron tuted for the freedom of the rivers running on the 8th of February. As the Brazilian through Paraguayan territory, to settle The dangers which were imminent from squadron at Corrientes, in the immediate their respective limitations, to demolish vicinity, consisted of four iron-clads, one the fortifications of Humaita, and not to of Lieutenant Johnson, of the Dotterel, as and injuries committed subsequently in put the Native Christian in at least as good Among the passengers was Madame Anna to the fortress of Humaita, which lies a lit- violation of the principles which govern the route to Ascuncion, does that fortress ap- its cost by whatever Government succeeds Too much praise cannot be awarded to pear to be very strong. "It did not," it him in Paraguay, indemnification for lawwas believed, be easily shelled from a bit- now authentic and official information. tery on shore, and the boom placed across the river was not very formidable. "We heard," it is added, "that many masked batteries had been constructed along the shore between Humaita and Ascunsion, has of the vessel from the scene of the wreck, been since improved by the Paraguayans we and has arrived here in the Trinculo, which shall probably soon know.

ter of the affair which occurred at the Paso other day, winds up with the delightful de la Patrie on the 31st January and 1st and elevating statement that "as soon as February, about which some of our con- the company had left the platform at the temporaries differ in accordance with their bows, some of the workmen took the plank dissenting views of the war, this is clear, on which the Prince of Wales had stood, that it took place in the absence at Monte and divided it among themselves as a sou-Video of General Flores, who commands venir of His Royal Highness's visit to the the vanguard of the allies, and who is pro- great works of which they are employes." bably their best soldier; that General Mi- 7. For many a day to come," concludes the tre, the allied commander in chief, unfor- writer, "no doubt they will show their to-Lammermuir, from Foochow, at London, tunately declined the support of a Brazi- bacco-stoppers made of this piece of comlian force; and that there was some want mon timber." No doubt they will, and Archer, from Foochow, at New York, of gunpowder in the Argentine wing en- how truly gratifying it is to think that they gaged. Its worst feature is probably the will! Such a spectacle makes one have

E. Shun, from Shanghai, at London, I destruction of the boats and rafts collected for the transit of the allied army across the Henry Harbeck, from Foochow, at New | Parana; but their place will, it may be anticipated, be readily supplied by the as-Oscar, from Shanghai, at New York cending Brazilian squadron. Flores had again left Monte Video to join the army. the chiefs of which may at least be presumed to have been taught co-operation, concord, and united activity, by what was undoubtedly a surprise. That there is a disposition in some quarters, not perhaps very difficult to identify, to misrepresent and misdescribe all incidents in a war of which we receive imperfect reports, is very apparent. It is not long ago since the destruction of the greater part of the Paraguay squadron at Riachuelo was attempted to be distorted into a reverse by the Brazilian fleet engaged. Whereas, in the correspondence now laid before Parliament, Mr Thornton, then English Minister at Buenos Ayres, all of whose dispatches are models of what English diplomatic dispatches ought to be informed Earl Russell that it was a "decided victory." "From what I know of the Paraguayan navy," he added, "I should say there is now no doubt that the Brazilians will be able to hold the dominion of the River Parana." They have since done so. And the practical question now is whether they be equally successful on the River Paraguay, on which lies, as we have pointed out, Ascuncion.

The Paraguayan troops, which in August had descended into the Oriental State. are described by Mr Thornton as "almost naked and starving." So much so, he continues, that after General Flores' victory over them on 17th August, "the first impulse of their enemies after the battle John N. Cushing, Shanghai to New York, was over was to offer them part of their own clothing." Thus destitute, on entering the small Brazilian town of Itaqui, they "sacked all the houses and stores, which belonged almost entirely to foreigners. The sacking was, however, carried out methodically, and none of the booty was given to the soldiers. They were only allowed to cover their nakedness with the flags which the proprietors had hoisted in the vain hope that neutral property would be respected." Such was characters, the virtues which adorned the the ruthless, barbarous invasion by fanatical Indians of a peaceful unarmed neighbouring territory. "Little," says

It is to preserve their towns and territoterritorial interregity of Paraguay." sequently "the allies pledge themselves solemnly not to lay down their arms unless by common consent, nor until they have overthrown the present Government of Paraguay." They, however, "oblige themselves to respect the independence, sovereigntv. and territorial integrity of the republic." to allow its people to "choose their

The principles governing this treaty are

HOLY CHIPS.

(From the "Saturday Review," Mar. 24.) The reporter for one of the morning papers, after a glowing description of the at-Whatever may have been the real charac- tempted launch of the Northumberland the

much higher an opinion of one's kind, and | nasty on the throne. It might be worth | virtue; belonging to a race which has ever of that manly independence of character | while for a Parliamentary candidate to lay which has forsaken a bloated and effemilin a stock of such relics, say all the royal nate aristrocacy to take up its residence in | old clothes, for electioneering purposes. the bosoms of the sons of the soil. The the working-classes are by and by to have holy enthusiasm for royalty which made | the upper hand in half the borough elec-Aldermen and Common Councillors at the | tions, these sanctified relics will be of price-Guildhall Ball carry off the combs and hairbrushes that had touched princely heads is not confined to their exalted order. pious reverence for royal relics evidently extends through all classes, from the au- ty to the Crown. The worst of it is that gust alderman all the way right down, or | there could be no authentic mark for such right up, to the faithful artisan. working-classes are not, it is clear, such feited. To all appearance old clothes are terrible levelling republicans as their maligners have been all this time so vehemently declaring. These tobacco stoppers tell a different tale. The bits of consecrated timber will be fondly cherished during the lives of their present possessors, and handed down to their children and their children's children to endless genera- | ble drawback. But we should infer from tions, as the most precious of their heir- the proceedings at Milwall that we are on looms. We wonder, by the way, whether the eve of a return to the ideas of old time, the holy tobacco-stoppers will be found to when the demon of criticism had not inpossess any of that efficacy which used to | truded its vile hoof. A man who can vabe attributed in the ages of faith to couse- | lue a bit of wood because the Prince has crated relics? Before the blight of rationa- | had his feet on it will most likely not be | lism had spread over the human mind in too particular about the evidence of the every department of its activity, we know | fact. The comfort of possessing the article that the touch of the Sovereign restored soundness and health to the victim of scrofula. Scoffers boast that we are no longer | be hoped that the illustrated papers will such fools as to credit these unreasonable present us with a sketch, in their best manabsurdities. Let them go, not to the ner, of the encouraging and animated scene mouths of babes and sucklings, but down of the chopped plank, so very characteristo the ingenuous shipwrights of Milwall. | tic of the superior enlightenment of our have trod becomes not as other planks. Is THE question of "rights" as possessed by

These simpleminded souls at least have escaped the noxious spirit of the age. They are ashamed of holding to the good old notion that a certain divinity with hedge a king. The mere plank that princely feet it impossible that the stoppers made from it may impart to the rankest Shag tobacco the delicate flavour of the finest Havana? May not the rough "cutty" which touches grow pleasant as meerschaum and amber to the lips? It is just possible, though, that the royal boot-sole may have interrupted the flow of the royal virtue. And this sugonly stood upon for a few minutes is so precious, a pair of the boots in which he stands for hours at a time, and which come still more nearly in contact with the princely person, would be of perfectly inestimable value down at Milwall. The human imagination utterly gives way when we try to measure the worth of one of His Royal Highness's cigar-ends. In fact there is no be graciously distributed among the faithful., Why should not any plank which can be instantly chopped up and divided among the eager claimants for the blessed bits ensue from the assiduous culture of this

relic-loving temper scarcely needs to be

A too serious-minded Liberal must, we

fear, suffer unutterable things as he learns what the papers may call "this new proof | far the analogy of nature justifies us in this of the tender devotion of the people of England to the royal youth who will one day be their Ruler." To him these sanctified tobacco-stoppers will be as the golden calf was to Moses, and as graven images and painted windows were to the Puritan. Grimly he will reflect on the lack of dignity and self-respect implied in this avidity for little chips whose only distinction is applicable to existing facts, we wil that a Prince's boot may possibly have touched them. That a mere alderman should pocket a hairbrush or a square of soap, on similar grounds, is not wonderful. But that sons of toil, with hard hands and harder heads, should condescend to such | childishness fills their worshippers with despair. After all, we don't know that the infatuated worship of princes is much less creditable than the infatuated worship of artisans. In either case it is a sort of reworth of the individual members who happen to represent it. Just as the workingman at Milwall prizes a chip because it has to the tribes of a people under the special been somewhere in the neighbourhood of the royal feet, so there are people who prize any sort of sent mental nonsense which by laws received direct from the great may have been uttered by a man who is paid weekly and wears a fustian jacket. glish geutleman never strikes the votary of the holy chip. That the artisan, at Milwall prejudices, harder and less mellow judgment, and cruder opinions than those who for educating themselves, never strikes the fanatics who seem to think that all the virtue and integrity and intelligence of the had no claim. We thus find one of the country are to be found at their very best in dockyards and factories and cotton mills. neighbours, have their weaknesses, and among them is a pleasant and kindly suto hold all our conduct too closely up to the light of pure reason, or to pare our sentiments down to the narrow dimensions of strict logic. What justification can be offered to the philosopher by the young lady who attaches unmeasured value to the autographs of Mr Tennyson? We are not at all sure that half the young ladies in Enone of Mr Tennyson's old quill stumps. Yet there is no great truth or noble sentiment or new idea contained in the poet's Christians of these latter days. name, nor does his stump of quill affect the possessor or the beholder to editication and a better life. But most people are so very much like one another, especially young ladies, that even such a distinction as being the possessor of a poet's quill would count for something. And artisans at Milwall, we suspect, are in the same way so very much alike, that the bare fact of owing one of the chips consecrated by the recent royal visit will give some of them an acceptable pre eminence. It is not much, certainly; but theu as moralists urge, life is made up of trifles. A passion for relic-hunting is probably to be explained in the main by thing about your elf and your property. Conversation, as a rule, is so slack that it is very useful to have it in one's power to say that in this chair Gray wrote the Elegy, or out of that inkpot the Proverbial Philosoply flowed. So a sort of tone attaches to a man who can say "This tobacco-stopper is a chip off a plank off a-platform on which the Prince of Wales once stood." Considering the common place character of most tobacco-stoppers, we can see at once how this would give a sort of fillip to the his own country? conversation, and indeed how it would give a bent to the possessor's own mind. The mere ownership of such a chip would entirely prevent him from ever lending any countenance to revolutionary projects. We

can fancy that the more he thought about

things, with this chip in his fingers, the

more genuine a Tory would he become, and

less value to any deserving candidate. would be bribery, perhaps, but then would be bribery almost on constitutional principles, for it would be promoting loval-The holy things would be counteronly old clothes. What rash man will take upon himself to distinguish between the boots of a prince and the boots of plain folk? Who can persuade the doubting mind that my tobacco-stopper was positively and surely made out of the one glorified plank In a markedly sceptical age this is a horrimust be so huge that he would gladly shut his eyes to disagreeable doubts. It is to

(From the "Evening Mail.") Asiatics constantly in contact with, but in a subservient position to, Europeans b a high order of civilization is one on which most men have practically made up their minds, but which they dislike to discuss. gests that, if the plank which the Prince | According to the ideas entertained by most of Anglo Saxon blood-ideas which in the abstract are noble and elevatedone human being is as good as another before the law. We make it our boast that we have not one law for the rich and another for the poor; that the tinge of his end to the number of things which might complexion does not affect a suitor's right to justice, and that no one individual of be proved to have caught the Prince's eye | the human species has a shadow of right to compel another individual to labour for The elevation of character which would him against his own will and pleasure or do anything (except comply with the statutes of the land), which he may find distasteful. It might be well to see how belief of an universal equality as regards mankind. As however any analogy between the animal and human world is in most cases persistently denied by the worshippers of abstract principles inconfine ourselves to the condition mankind as they have existed from the earliest date until now.

Going back to the earliest periods of anthentic history we learn that the Israelites had, amongst them members of alien tribes who were regarded as inferiors verence for an order, irrespective of the in the rights of nationality. We are not Acopy of the Treaty of Commerce with speaking of slaves but of those admitted inprotection of the Almighty and governed | zette Ruler of all. In the New Testamentwe That the Prince of Wales is only an En- | find similar allusions to persons labouring elsewhere, is only a man of stronger | Paul does not hesitate to proclaim himself a 'Roman' citizen and thus assert a have been so happy as to have more time | right to exemption from corporal punishment to which others under the same rule emliest Apostles of Christianity,-so er-The truth is that artisans, like their roneously supposed at the present day to inculcatea perfect judicial equality, --- countperstition about royalty. It does not do enancing the idea that some were better than others" before the law. It may be Corps, who have given so much time to its impossibility. There was the question urged that he only complied with the custom of the day; but it is at least cyrious | thoroughly appreciates the zeal and patriotic that one who so energetically bere witness to the truth of the faith he had adopted gland would not be very proud to possess should have omitted to notice a principle so obtrusively put forth by home-bred

Passing from the early times and turning to European history, we find in all to this Community he must express his on St. Patrick's-day to Messrs Sweeney and countries and during all ages the same idea of "disabilities", on the part of some section or sections of the community. At for defending, by force of arms, the rights this very moment a peer of the realm pos- of the Crown, or maintaining the supremacy sesses certain privileges over plain Mr John Smith which most decidedly render the latter by no means the equal of the former ever, in certain processes of law. Now it is the general desire to be able to say some- very possible that the plebeian is by no means so far removed in all that constitutes a claim to " rights" from the peer, as a half naked Chinese coolie is from Mr Smith, and this brings us to the point; Why should the coolie be Mr Smith's equal in all respects judicially, when Mr S. does not himself enjoy that equality in

Assuming that the Chinaman was socially and intellectually the equal of the European, there are still many reasons for. refusing him that legal equality which his | the North Extremity of Hongkong but in admirers would claim for him. Brought the more fervent his reverence for the dy- up in a school which ignores truth as a lant Mast and yards are to be on deck and

shewn itself nationally untrustworthy in its intercourse with Europeans; possessing ideas respecting human life which remove one of the most efficient checks on crime which our own code of belief imwhere she is—the Mail Steamers anchoring poses; cruel in disposition to a scarcely near her but not to the Southward. credible extent, and moreover, in the case of Hongkong natives, sprung from a class; so low, that the very Chinese themselves regard them as the offscourings of a country remarkably rich in all that is vile and corrupt, we cannot see why the word of one of these (for oaths are not even binding on his conscience) should be accepted as of equal value with the assertion of an educated and respectable European. Ou magistrates doubtless act in strict accordance with the provisions of the law which they administer, but the Chinese laugh at that law. The ingrained belief of centuries cannot be dissipated by a few years experience of a code which apparently confirms all that they have been taught. The lower class Chinese on this island fully believe that the trifling penalties inflicted for minor crimes are thus light from a fear of consequences on the part of the Chinese trary manner. The result is; firstly, that a Chinaman will push one aside in the street; | Something of the extraordinary is considerwill refuse to move out of the way when ed an integral part of American politics, requested, and will unblushingly cheat you to the best of his ability. The secon dery results are that the confidence engendered by the fact that insolence on his part is met only by a small fine, while the slightest correction administered by the European is punished by the infliction of a very much larger penalty, lead to murders, highway robberies and piracies being openly committed in our very midst. It is the old story over again of the strong and the weak unequally yoked. Asiatic cannot comprehend leniency as we understand it, and we avow our opinion that one of the most effectual steps towards the suppression of outrage would be | ed and impoverished the people in Ireland. to let the natives fully understand that they were required like the natives of India to shew respect to Europeans. We donot advocate inhumanity or injustice, but | tion at home. It may be doubted if ever | which it was the necessary precursor. | about the operation worth knowing, and we do say "rule an Asiatic race on principles which it understands;" when fear | with more dexterity and energy. Consider- very naturally such as to call for strong razors are intended to be good, the cheap evaporates, insolence and liceuse immediately become visible, and we do not hesitate simulacrum of an Irish nation in the centre to ascribe the past lawlessness of Hongkong to the principle of "equality" which has only too successfully been instilled into the bosoms of the copper skinned coolies of the island.

(From the "Evening Mail.") Austria and the following Notifications and was the most likely in the world to appeared in Saturday's Government Ga-

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., Governor and Commeder-in Chief, is pleased to accept the reunder certain disabilities, and even St. signation of their Commissions in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, from the 31st instant, by the following officers, viz.:

Captain and Acting Commandant H. Captain and Adjutant H. J. H. Tripp. Lieutenant T. G. Linstead. 2d Lieutenant F. I. Hazeland.

Under the circumstances His Excellency s also pleased to order the disbandment of the Corps from the above date.

His Excellency however cannot allow this notice of the disbandment of the Volunteer Corps to go forth to the Public without assuring the Officers and Members of that formation, and who at one period had rendered it so efficient, that His Excellency spirit by which they were animated. He further considers that the Community is under special obligations to those gentlemen and to all who in a similar manner expend their time, exertions and money for objects

so essentially Public. His Excellency greatly regrets that any circumstances should have brought to a close exertions so laudable, but in justice belief that the spirit which originated the O'Mahoney as the price of a treasury chest Volunteer movement would be found to exist fresher and stronger than before, if any real and urgent necessity were to arise of the Law in this Colonly.

The Hongkong Volunteers would doubtless in such emergency come to the front again more numerous and efficient than

By Command. W. T. MERCER. Colonial Secretary Office, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1866.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 10th May, 1866. Notice to Consignees, Masters and Others

in charge of Merchant Vessels. the majority. The demonstrations of the I. On or before the 1st June proximo all ships with the following exceptions shall be moved over to the North side of the Harbour mooring them properly with 45 fathoms on each chain, the anchors lying in an E. N. E. and W. S. W. direction from

2. The Southern line of this anchorage is than a thorough disgust at the failure of with the South Extremity of the Kowloong Peninsula bearing E. by S.; the Top Gal-

fiving Jib-boom in, a spare anchor should like effect may be produced on the more telegraphic station at Shanghae or in its be ready for letting go, and the hawse kept | ignorant or excitable elements we have to 3. Vessels discharging or taking in cargo.

Hulks and receiving Ships may lie on the South shore 4. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Hulk Fort William may remain

Note. The Masters of Ships taking advantage of articles 3 and 4 and those alongside wharves and jetties are to understand that they do so at their own risk.

> H. G THOMSETT, Harbour Master, &c.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. The time appointed for the payment of the Police, Lighting and Water Rates for the present Quarter expires on the 21st instant, after which date the List of Defaulters will be transmitted to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for recovery of the arrears of Rates according to Law.

Colonial Treasurer. Treasury, Hongkong, Victoria, May, 17th, 1866.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

(From the Morning Herald, April 4.) We are hardly disposed to be angry with the Fenian movement in the development which America has been giving it. We are more disposed to look upon it as the latest of the Transatlantic jokes which have been so long the won ler of the wits of Europe, and to make the most of it, as another of the harmless contributions which the States have been making to the gaiety of nations. which would probably have palled on the popular taste were there no sensational element to act as a condiment for them. But the Feman business must be admitted to be the ne pins ultra of the quality. It is the eleverest hocus-pocus which the fertile invention of democratic speculators has yet hit on. It means quite as little as the other great popular organisations with which they have been supplying us in such rapid sucession during the last twenty years, but it is larger and more imposing than most of There is more said, a great deal, and we may infer, therefore, that less is meant and less left for performance. Nicaragua and Hungary over again, but with no Genearl Walker or Governor Kossuth to limit the delusion within reasonable bounds or throw over it the halo of a poetic responsibility. It is a good specimen of the old wholesale Irish legerdemain, a bad version in America of the gigantic delusions with which Daniel O'Connell so long amus-It is not new, but it is as full of the peculiar genius of the thing as if it were, and, as usual, reproduces abroad more than the in- message despatched from Bombay reached dustry and enterprise which were exceptionally visible in the original fabricathe great agitator could have invented like machinery with equal ingenuity, or used it ing the temperament of the Irish people it was a masterpiece of cunning to set up the of the great Republic, and invest it with the attributes of an actually existing government. What more could the most duped the most suspicious of Irish patriots, ask to draw out his last half dollar than the spectacle of old Ireland by his side—albeit, the wrong side of an ocean—with a senate, congress, and president, all ready at his hand, with state bonds and a treasury, an army and a privateer navy, all prepared for forcing everybody to recognise her as a belligerent nation ! It was a stroke of genius never reached by any of the phases which the repeal agitation went through,

re-elicit those old sentiments of a generous.

fervour and fury of Irish patriotism which

so many disappointments had cooled and

were supposed to have extinguished for ever.

But that done, all was done. The pro-

fessional aspect of the business was satisfied

without any active reference to the ultima.

ratio of sovereign states. You may always be suce with a staff of Irish general officers that the campaign is over when the pourparlers are at an end. It is part of the vehemence of Irish statesmanship to exhaust itself in the discussions it necessitates. There is never anything worth fighting about the moment it is time to fight. The war that forms so beautiful an element in the speeches would be the most misplaced thing in the world anywhere else. The everything -action-in the Athenian's orations, is equally absorbing and exclusive in theirs. It was always to be foreseen that the lea lers had so much to talk over about the invasion of Canada that the thing itself was a sheer whether it really was or was not the nearest route to Ireland. There was, secondly the consideration whether a shorter line might not be found by the way of Columbia and tish dominions and that the Chinese au-Vancouver's Island. There was some doubt, too, whether the Canadians would leave them alone; and even if Canada offered them free quarters, there was the question whether the treasury, cleared of its merely promissory values, would pay for advanced in opposition to what might be obliquely, and press on it with some conall the "liquoring" necessary to carry them over the frontiers. Had Canada been offered with a ten thousand pound note inside, helped by a few spiked guns and rusty muskets, we suspect the reasons would have preponderated which would have bidden them decline the conquest We should choring in the river might be greatly less- be convinced of the truth of what I have have pitied these gentlemen if any conjuncture of circumstances had made it worth their while to set their army in motion and reign vessels would be warned of their forced them to leave the domain of talk for that of action. The organisation which was good against all the world while there was nothing to do must be held to have done its work on the celebrated day when it was to transport thirty thousand Irishmen across the frontier, and—did not. A mere gingerbeer business, it exploded on the first notorious failure, and we have nothing now but the lees to keep up whatever excitement may remain to amuse the class of ultra-Irishmen who will be victims against all difficulties. Luckily these are not, perhaps,

Irishmen at Montreal and Toronto on St.

Patrick's-day may be taken as proof that

the collapse of the bubble at New York was

unanimous an expression of Irish feeling

could have been elicited by nothing less

already producing its effect in Canada.

movement in the States.

every one of the promises and expectations which had been held out by the patriotic

deal with in the mother country and the United States. The generation brought up idea is at all events worth discussion. at the footstool of O'Connell must die out. before we hear the last of the ardent dupes who support, or of the ardent patriots who manage to be supported, by voluntary subscriptions on the understanding that whatever atmosphere they may be living in is to be kept full of the soap-bubbles of an impossible nationality. More troublesome than dangerous, they task our patience more than they challenge our antagonism, and our wisest plan, perhaps, is to imitate the Government of the United States, in looking on with as much placidity as possible, and in contenting ourselves with exhausting the material of annoyance in the same proportion as we may be allowing it to be elicited. Beyond the schemes of a few concealed persons whose ambition has borne an ill proportion to their success, and beyond the enthusiasm of some two or three thousand poor but earnest patriots, there is really nothing in all these movements but hollow and meaningless demonstrations on the part of the people, and stupendous lying and fabrications on the part of the leaders. The soldiers are all men in buckram; the privateers are so many phantom ships; and as for the dollars—the true test of the solidity of the fabric-the chances are that we should be found guilty of credulity in believing that a hundredth part of the money for which they are claiming to be indebted was ever received by them. project has been as much moonshine as the most swindling of the schemes brought out by our own needy promoters, and beyond the necessity of securing the daily loaf, the only hope the leaders have connected with the affair is, that some singular conjuncture of circumstances may create a popular madness, and giving them a nation of dupes to cover the immensity of their frauds with a corresponding immensity of success. The expectation was never a reasonable one, and has now failed in America as it failed months ago in Ireland, and all that probably remains for us in the future is to chronicle how the astuteness which was so long used to raise the imposture is now used to protect its authors from the con sequences of their failure.

(From the "Evening Mail.") employés on the Indo-European telegraphic line are fast losing it the confidence of commercial firms in both India and China But a short time ago the Commercial Bank ary damage from this cause, and we obed the mail before last, that a telegraphic England just one day after the letters of To residents in India this state of affairs is remonstrance, and the attention of Government has already been drawn to the condition into which the line has fallen. For merchants in China however another route is now open and it is to be hoped that as

there will be a chance of receiving tele-

to justify the public in relying on the con-

ductors of the line to supply an acknow-

ledged necessity of the times. At present the shortest space of time which under the most favourable circumstances we can look to receive telegraphic are straight, continuous, and even, the messages by Grant's line may be stated at about 25 days distributed as follows .--From Hongkong to Shanghae 5 days; Shanghae to Taku 4 days; Taku to Pe- strong magnifier until you find one whose king I day; Peking to Kiatcha 10 days; Kiatcha to England 5 days; Total 25 days. In this age however of Atlantic cables, why should not an attempt be keen instrument, consists of a great number made to connect Shanghae with Hongkong. The soundings shew an average of 24 fathoms water as far as Formosa, and about 50 fathoms beyond that island to Shang- broken regularity its excessive keenness. hae with no deep gullies or coral edges likely to materially interfere with the safety of the cable. Of course the objection that Shanghae is not part of the Brithorities would steadfastly oppose any proceeding so likely to interfere with their the following experiment on their glove or popular superstitions, would be instantly termed so chimerical a scheme. The latter might be met however by carrying the fear the consequences. But left them move end of the cable on board a hulk securely moored in the river while the dangers to smallest degree, in the gentlest manner, and which it would be exposed from ships anened by a line of buoys by which all foproximity to the cable. In a river of which the bottom is composed of such soft materials it would soon sink sufficiently soft, but as a rule cutlers, though they deep in the mud to be safe from all but very determined efforts to foul it.

In the present state of Shaughae and Hongkong the former almost rivalling Calcutta and the latter of daily increasing importance as a centre of trade, such a proposition can scarcely be termed absurd. That physical obstacles may interfere to prevent the scheme being carried out is possible but, as far as we can judge at present there are none which equal those already successfully overcome by European enterprise. If we wait till the Chinese give It is scarcely permitted us to hope that a us permission or invite us to constructa thick back which came into favour about

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RAZORS.

(From the Spectator, April 14.) It is, we suppose, rather below the dignity of History to write upon razors, real razors. sharp things of fat steel, with which people who aspire to smooth chins daily cut off their beards and exasperate their tempers It was a great writer, however, who said that he questioned whether the habit of shaving in one sex-we fear he said the necessity of shaving, but then he lived before the beard movement-was not a fair compensation for the pains of child-bearing in the other. Each is in some degree the result of civilization, for while savage women bear their children and go to work the next day without any perceptible ill consequences, savage men either exempt themselves from shaving altogether, or adopt means more summary and of less frequent recurrence than the daily operation with steel. One race uses fire, another numicestone, another lime, and a fourth the hard inner cuticle of the oyster-shell, a device which seems ingeniously adapted to combine the largest amount of ugliness with the greatest quantity of suffering. The civilized world, however, and the semicivilized, so far as it shaves, which is extensively, the Mussulman world alone attaching real sanctity to the beard, has adopted the razor, and it is worth the while of three-fourths of those who will read these lines to consider what really is the best shape and make of an instrument so incessantly in use. Upon that point we have a little information to give them which seems to us obviously sound, and which is derived from an essay by a cutler, or, as he proudly styles himself, a "razer maker," one Benjamin Kingsbury, of Bond Street. In an exceedingly verbose and slightly pompous but very sensible pamphlet, he gives the lay barbers at least one very valuable hint, a "wrinkle" which we should have thought it a cutler's interest to keep very strictly to himself. Of course his advice is of no use to professionals, even if they would take it. They learn to know a good razor by practice. they are masters of the mystical, and to most men unattainable, art called "stropping," and they can make up for any temporary defect by skill in manipulation. It is not given to lay shavers to make those long sweeping strokes, any more than to untrained oarsmen, nor did any layman that ever we met acquire that ineffable, and as it were spiritual, mystery, the art of giving the last fine edge to the weapon by a stroke or two on the palm. Besides, the barbers narrowly escaped incarring heavy pecuni- have an advantage none of their subjects, or patients, or clients, or constituents, or whatever they call them, can ever hope to served a notice in one of the papers receive rival. They cannot shave by the aid of a leverage on their own noses. Teaching barbers is waste of time, but to the outside world, the wretched majority who have neither time, nor patience, nor nerve to be artistically shaven, there is one little secret that is this. The only test for a razor is a microscope. As a rule, almost all English specimens as well as the dear and indeed the cheap specimens are good just as often as the dear. The present writer was fool enough once, when pronder of having a beard than he is now, to give a guinea for a pair of razors supposed to be by the best maker in England, and declared next day his belief that they would not cut butter. soon as it gets into thorough working order | That was an unjustifiable exaggeration, for properly managed they would have cut it; but they were very bad, many degrees grams in a sufficiently short space of time worse than the worst of the shilling and two-shilling razors to which in expiration he thereafter confined himself. The reason is explained very clearly by Mr Kingsbury, rather more clearly perhaps than he exactly intended. A razor is nothing more or less than a saw, with very minute and thin teetle. which does not cut-nothing cuts-but saws off the hair of the beard. If those teeth razor is a good one; and if not, not; and there is no other possible test for razors. When you buy one at any price over a shilling—it is bard to criticize at that prices -look steadily along its edge through a teeth are as even as those of a saw. That nine times out of ten will be a good razor, while one with uneven or broken teeth never can by any chance be good. "The edge of a razor, a pen-knife, and every other very of minute points, commonly called teeth which, if the instrument is in itself good, and in good condition, follow each other through its whole extent with great order and closeness, and constitute by their un-The edge of such an instrument acts on the beard, the skin or anything else, not so much by the direct application of weight or force as by being drawn, even slightly, along it; because, by this operation, the fine teeth of which it consist pass in quick succession, in the same direction, and over the same part of the substance. My readers will be convinced of this if they will make their hand, as they like best. Let them hold the razor either perpendicularly or siderable force in a direct line from right to left, and they will have no great reason to it from that direction, let them draw it towards them, or push it from them, in the it will instantly make an incision. When they have made this experiment, they will asserted, namely, that in the operation of shaving, very little weight, and even very little force, are necessary." There is of course always a possibility that the razor

may be made of steel so over tempered that it is brittle, or so under-tempered that it is cannot and do not sell uniform edges, do try to sell a uniform quality of steel. Hardness is essential, but they are responsible for this, and it is only necessary to remember that heat softens steel, and that consequently the trick of steeping razors in hot water makes them much less effective than they were at first. Weight is of no importance, except to the caprice of the buyer. The lightest are probably now the best, because very dear razors are usually light, and more care will be used in selecting the blades, but the weight in itself is a matter of no moment whatever. Neither is shape. Nine-tenths of the razor blades made in England are now of the same form -a thin knife of steel thickening towards the back, and broader at point than shoulder -but they are not better and not worse

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No. 1111—May 31, 1866.]

very easily, particularly with men who have

stiff beards - beards "with iron in them."

have ever been condemned to shave in

cutlerless lands, is all for the hone—the long

entier uses, and mose of thers will, if you let

them, decry. Drop a little oil on that, the

olive oil of the cruet-stand, and, says Mr

Kingsbury, "Let him then lay one side of

the razor flat across the hone, and so that

the shoulder of the razor (which adjoins the

tang) may touch the nearest part of it.

Having gained this position, he may begin

to draw the razor towards and, in a manner

somewhat circular, and with a moderate

degree of pressure, till he arrives at the

very point of it. When rais has been done

on one side the razor should be turned, and

the same operation take place on the other

side of it. In this manner he may proceed

till the hone has produced the desired

effect." Nobody does that. We write with

the experience of crowded cabins in many

voyages, and we say deliberately that the

majority of lay shavers strop the razor on

the hone the reverse way, lifting the back

till the edge is turned. They have not the

patience for the scientific process, and trust

to the strop to make all smooth. This

operation continued, as Mr Kingsbury says,

till the edge of the razor looks "like wire,

or, as we should say till the operator's

thumb refuses to be tortured any longer, it

should recommence on the strop, but in the

reverse way, namely from the point to the

shoulder, the "teeth of the razor thus

receiving the direction in which they will

perform to most advantage"-as we should

say, getting their polish the better for being

rubbed the contrary way to the friction on

the hone. .. The strop itself should be per-

fectly flat, not raised in the centre, without

elasticity, covered with calf-skin, and ac-

cording to Mr Ringsbury, greased with "

composition" upon which he is very learned

and absolutely unintelligible, neither telling

his readers what it ought to be made of nor

explaining its use. We venture to submit,

on the other hand, that the only strop

will, on the plain broad strop of our fathers,

sharpen a honed razor three times as wel

particular, is an instrument specially design

ed to spoil razors, the "setting" side, as i

is called, not being a hone, but usually a

bit of uneven stone, as suitable for the pur-

pose as the front doorstep or the street

pavement. Use the hone every two days,

and the plain strop every day properly, and

if the razor is made of decent steel and the

operator will use his magnifier when buying

it, he will have no pain, if his beard is the

stiffest in Christendom, Of course he may

cut himself. If a man will take a night-cap

and make it stiff or talk to his children

while shaving, or use too much soap-the

temptation, praised, we are sorry to see, by

our pampleteer, of the effeminate shaver-

or keep a razor with slippery handles, noth-

ing can keep the razor's edge from going a

trifle too deep. It ought to go deep, as a

needful form of sussion, a distinct reminder

that Providence has placed us under laws a

great deal more rigid than any legislators

burn, water to drown, and shaky razors to

cut, whether the victim be a man of prin-

ciple or no. There are, too, faces made to

be cut, faces over which no razor can go

safely, any more than a cab horse can go

over the Strand when the parish is mending

it, but these are exceptional circumstances.

With a razor such as Mr Kingsbury has

described, and set, as we have said, in

nearly as pleasant and as profitable as th

infinitely wiser custom of leaving it alone

Mr Kingsbury enters into some elaborate

and slightly comic considerations as to the

best soap for shaving and the best method of

- using the razor, but the results of experience

Stated. Cocoanut oil is beit a chan any lather

that ever was or will be trush, if only Euro-

peans would consent to user v. As they will

not the best soan is any soan made from

oil, quite free from grit, from the caustic of

of any kind. Shaving powders are all bad,

the scent in them not being-oily at all, and

so are most of the caked matters sold as

substitutes for soap. The best soap we have

Soap" on it, but we have not an idea of

its composition, and Mr Kingsbury gives in

his pamphlet a preference to olive soap,

which, if it is made of olive oil, seems

reasonable, but which we imagine he sells.

As to the use of the razor, on which he is

imagine, the ultimate sum of human

wisdom, "Don't scrape, don't cut yourself,

and don't, if you have children, leave your

THE DISCOMFORTS OF PROSPERIT I.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Gladstone's remarks in regard to the posi-

tion of the Government and the people of

United States towards the Fenians have

We are accused of being a vain and irritable

people, greedy of praise, resentful of fair,

and intolerant even of friendly, criticism.

Now there is not in Mr Gladstone's speech

in question, from beginning to end, a single

compliment, expressed or implied, of the

most delicate kind. It is not even "sootli-

ing." It is simply just, candid, and res-

pectful; and yet we vain, irritable, sym-

pathy-craving Yankees are perfectly well

pleased with it, -ask nothing more or bet-

ter. On the other hand, the complaint by

been generally noticed, and with pleasure.

The justice and the candid spirit of Mr

New York, 9th March, 1863.

razors about.

three little sentences contain,

decently firm hand, shaving ought to be

will ever make, laws which compel fire to

pensive imbecility. The square strop,

bit of smooth porous stone which ever

through a plank.

case-handle. We have lived among people tionized by armies raised, armed, and who use their razors set straight like knives, officered in the United States, in spite of and the true model would seem to be one the United States laws," then there would which fastened the trazor at the angle pre- be reason for its complaints of the inefficiferred by him who wields it—a razor with ency of the United States Government. a spring, but it is of no use fighting a trade, But it is not so. Not a man has left our and the main point is the edge. Nothing soil, by land or by water, on a hostile exbut the magnifier will test this, and all oaths pedition against any part of the British about steel, and water, and makers are just | Empire; not a corporal's guard or a cock-50 many words. If the teeth are not regular | boat is known or suspected of preparations they will not saw a beard smoothly, any to start on such an expedition. A number more than a jagged saw will cut easily of Irishmen assemble in the open air and hear speeches against "British tyranny," These minute little teeth break of course and a small number assemble in a room and call themselves the Irish Senate. I am sorry if the readers of the Times do not the beards of the obstinate and comba-liknow that there might be regular sessions tive-and the next lesson to learn is of a Congress of the United States in Exeter how to restore the teeth. Mr Kings- Hall for a twelvemonth, and we should not bury, whose pamphlet is marked "Twelfth | dream of adopting the Times language, and

edition," and whose experience, we sus- calling it "contrary to the comity of friendly peet, tallies with that of most men who nations." But the Fenians collect money here with the avowed purpose of using it to revolutionize Ireland? They certainly do; and although what they collect is not enough to be of any real use, even in the first steps of a rebellion, it is just enough to seem to their ignorance a large sum, enough to dazzle and bewilder their heated imaginations, and to so keep up their foolish association. Yet the trouble of the leaders is upon this very point. The flow of money in small contributions has begun seriously York. to diminish, and in spite of an enormous mass meeting to promote the sale of the little bonds of the "Irish Republic," Patand Biddy cannot be enticed into making that disposition of their savings. The little bonds remain unsold. It is, however, only in the possession of money that gives the Fenians the semblance of an existence as a body. They come over here bringing, in the words of the London Daily News, "masses of burning hatred to England, they work hard, prosper, lay up money, and is it strange that they are ready to lay out part of it in the luxury of feeding their hatred? If they did not prosper here they might hate England to their heart's content, and they would not only be harmless, but seem harmless to you; for they could not keep up an organisation, or send out emissaries to Ireland. And it is a part of their bitterness that they have found upon a foreign soil the comfort and the freedom that they could not find at home. Thus the prosperity and untramelled action of people in humble life in this country is the cause, or at least the occasion, of serious trouble to the British Government, as it is a source of annovance and discomfort to British tourists. For nearly all that is offensive in the United States to our British visitors (excepting always the vile habit of tobacco-chewing) has its source in the material prosperity and political importance of utterly uncultivated people, much the larger proportion of whom are foreign-born. worth using with a hone is one of very There are more beggars on horseback here smooth calf-skin, that compositions are than in any other country. They discredit dirty messes useful only to make strops the old adage by not riding to the devil, dear, and that half a minute of extra effort but they do their riding in a way which offends all people who are born or bred to the saddle. Besides these, the throngs in as twice the time expended on some expublic places and public conveyances are more than half made up of people whose

status it would be difficult to decide, but

who are not so cleanly, intelligent, respect-

able-looking, or well behaved as the car-

penter, painter, or plasterer who come to

do odd jobs at your house, and yet who

manner which belongs to the Continental

races of Europe, born in the humblest sta-

tion, and on the other that deference to

superior position which supplies the Augla-Saxon lack of that grace in the eyes of cultivated Englishmen. It is chiefly on the street railways that one is brought in contact with this large class, foreign and native, of our population. On these there is now no ground of exclusion but positive drunkenness or violence. The hairdresser, who "must draw a line somewhere," drew his at bakers, but here no line is drawn, and the baker comes in. and not only sits by you, but perhaps stands against you, for the cars are so crowded now at nearly all hours of the day. that people stand on the steps as well as in the passage-way between the seats as thickly as they can be packed, and the companies will not increase their accommodation. Some of my recent-experience in these vehicks has been not very notable to a resident here, but decidedly characteristic. may in both cases be somewhat mare briefly l The exacting disposition and indifferent, almost imperious manner of "American women" of a certain sort in public places has been often remarked by British writers who have visited this country. I can assure you that the Irish peasant woman is which Naples soap is full, and from ashes much quicker at learning this than she is at learning how to be a good servant, and that in this respect she quickly surpasses those who are native and to the manner The other day I was sitting near ever met with has a stamp "United Service the door in a crowded car when a young

Irishwoman entered. I had twice resigned a seat on that trip, once to a woman with a child in her arms and once to an old negress, and I thought that that would do for once, so I did not rise, especially as the young woman's base was enormous; she so broadened from the shoulders down. You might as well have expected a pyramid to tire with standing. But getting out before I did, she pulled the check-strap with a snap, saying, as she turned away, "Ye might iv given a seat to a lady." Another day, as I stood upon the top step or platform, which was crowded, the car stopped for an old shirtless Irishman, who had a bundle of old hats in each hand half as big as himself, and he thrust himself into the crowd, hanging one bundle upon the brake-handle and holding on to the other as best he could, without the slightest regard to the convenience of his fellowpassengers. On the same trip a man who had been drinking, but showed no outward sign of drunkenness, was taken sick and vomited from the platform into the street as the car went on. The conductor was at the other end of the car, and did-

not see him, or he would have been put off.

the conductor's attention to the matter.

Their faces seemed to say, "Well, it is

the Times of "the liberty that Fenianism on y a little added to the much; don't let

breadth throughout, still sometimes sold. seems to us unworthy of the intelligence of no worse." On this same trip too, my at- stitution, as we say at home? The question Of course the edge ought to be straight, or the people whose principal organ of opinion tention, as I stood outside, was attracted they cannot be stropped properly; and that paper aims to be. If, as the Times by signs of excitement inside the car. English cutlers assume universally that charges, only British power prevents Ire- Squeezing my way to the door, I found they ought to be hung loosely in a sort of land and Canada from being. "revolu- three young Irishmen talking in the most insolent manner to an elderly gentleman, who was very quiet, and only dropped a word now and then by way of protest. The three Irishmen, who were decently dressed, were Fenians; and it seems that having just whiskey enough to make them boastful and pugnacious, they had begun to utter their hatred of British rule for Ireland very loudly, and much to the annoyance of their fellow-passengers, and finally they swore roundly and freely. Upon this the elderly gentleman in question told them very decidedly to be quiet, and not disturb their fellow-passengers, some of whom were ladies. Whereupon they poured out their wrath upon his head. They should have been put out, and the conductor stood ready to eject them upon complaint, but as no one did complain, and as they refrained from violence and from further profanity. they were allowed to remain. At last one of them said to their victim, "Yer a Yankee, ain't yer?" "Yes," he said, "I am a Yankee." Then they abused him worse than before. I laughed, but I confess that when I thought the matter over, it did not seem to me that the open reviling of a man in New York by an Irish peasant because he was a Yankee was a very amusing incident. I left the car with the scene yet unfinished, for all this occurred in going about a mile and a half. I must say, however, that street railway travelling is rarely so

thickly strewn with incident, even in New A day or two afterwards, at an unprethe same little table with a man who seemed as if he had come straight from working on the wharves. He was just ordering pork chops and fried eggs! "And I say, he called to the waiter girl, "six eggs, fried on both sides." She went off, laughing a little, and he looked at me and said, guess she thinks I'm rather hard on eggs. He was a tremendous fellow, big-limbed, and deep-chested, with close curled hair and ret russet cheeks; and I knew instantly from the gleam of his open grev eye that he was a Yankee. He was very civil. called the waiter girl ma'am. When his pork chops and his six fried eggs, with appropriate garnish, including a large cup of coffee, were put before him, he indeed was hard on them. He seized knife and fork and went at the viands in such a way, using both instruments almost at once as hewers and conveyers of food, that thought instantly of Scott's lines,

"They flung the feeble targe aside, And with both hands the broadsword plied."

Having cleared his plates rapidly, he or dered buckwheat cakes by way of dessert I took this opportunity to be sure of my man, and said, "So you are enough of Yankee to eat buckwheat cakes ?" "Guess I be," he replied; "and I'm Yanke enough to know how to make 'em and bake 'can; and there I guess I'm ahead of you. Now at another little table next this mar sat one of the most polished men in appearance and manner that I ever saw; greyhaired but with only a few streaks of silver in his auburn moustache and side whiskers plainly but scrupulously dressed, and who ate as daintily as a high-bred woman, and to a Yankee who looked into his eye was as unmistakably a Yankee as the other. I once saw a man come into Delmonico's. which I am told by travelled Englishmen is one of the most elegant restaurants in the read fluently, write, are active politicians, | world, and sit down at a table without can get on pretty well in whatever they un- his coat. The head waiter whispered to dertake to do, and who have money to him that gentlemen were expected to sit at spend upon comforts, and even upon luxu- table there in their coats; whereupon he ries. Mr Barnum has made two fortunes rose, and with his coat on his arm walked by knowing how large this class is, and out. Both the offence and the discipline what sort of amusement it likes to have for of this case were very unusual. But why. the twenty-five cents, a head that it always | you may well ask, is the discipline unhas to spare in its pocket. Now these usual? Why do we suffer these offences people lack on the one hand that grace of and discomforts? Why do we consent to ride in street cars packed like herrings. a promiscuous heap of roughs, half-tipsy Irish peasants, and gentlemen? Simply because we cannot beln ourselves. are in proportion probably more people in New York who are annoyed by this condition of things than there would be in London. If you don't like to be packed like herrings in a railway cars and protest. the company says to you that you need not take the car. Here are ten for every one of you whose taste is not so fastidious, who have money to spend, and whose money makes dividends as well as yours-better, because there's more of it. And so you must take things as they come, or keep your own carriage. I once heard a conductor, when two ladies declined getting into a car througed as I have described, say to himself, "Humph! they want a car to themselves I s'pose.' This great, strugthoroughly good-natured people, with money to spend, which many of them spend

> agreeable as a companion, he might find it better to be in this condition of social hobbledehoydom, with the hope of rising out of it. It is the consciousness of this, pervading society here as it does, that causes us to endure cheerfully and hopefully many of the discomforts of our prosperity.

> pleasanter to look upon, and even more

cription. It is very unlovely to look upon,

if you look down. But suppose in imagi-

A. YANKEE -The Spectator, March 31.

THE NEGRO AND CITIZEN RIGHTS. But it was noticeable that neither of the three people who did see him, and who looked significantly at each other, called

fifteen years ago, or the blade of equal enjoys in the States," if honestly made, the poor fellow be turned off so long as it is he be admitted within the pale of the Confor it is obvious that very little has been done by changing the slave into a pariah. and that, such is human nature, if the negroes are allowed no voice in making the laws, they will be much at the mercy of their old masters. As well be the slave of lone man as of a State—nay, better, some think, for the one man must care for the slave at least as much as he does for his cattle, whereas the State may only regard him as a public enemy. There are zealots schould be sent to Japan for a portion of there who think this vast expenditure of men and money has been to little purpose if the negro is still to be excluded from civil rights—in fact, to be nothing but "a man and a brother." The Civil Rights Bill is the Reform Bill of the day at Washington. The President, representing the common sense and practical wisdom of the community, and not wishing to saddle himself with new and insuperable difficulties, has, however, vetoed this Bill. The great work of the day is the reconstruction of the Union, and it is held that this can be done better without previously putting the negro into a status altogether new to him. His freedom itself is difficulty enough, and it is not necessary to add his civil equality and

It is observable that the question is not

made to turn on the merits of the negro.

Nobody thinks it necessary to assert either

that he is wise, temperate, honest, and in-

dependent, or the contrary. People do not

even seem to ask how the negro would vote

and act if left to himself. There can be no doubt of President Johnson's warm and strong feeling for the race, and his hearty desire to make the best bargain for it within tending eating-house where I sometimes go | the compass of circumsntances. Even his for luncheon, I took my seat purposely at | pride as a politician is committed to this, as well as his philanthropy. The reasons which have led to his Veto are reasons of State, which is only a phrase for the reasons which any sensible man feels better than he can explain-better, perhaps, than he can always venture to avow. There are matters of which a thousand people may be fully and equally cognizant, though not one will allude to them, for he knows well that somebody will call him a libeller, and the rest will stand by to hear him so called. Why cannot the negro be declared a citizen and invested with all the rights of man The real answer is that he is not a citizen. and cannot be made a citizen by a proclamation or a law. We have unfortunately had a little experience of our own in this matter. We gave the Jamaica negro, in common with his white master, civil equality and the right of self-government, and we see how it has ended. All the negro's instincts and habits go in the other direction. He is careless, credulous and dependent; easily excited, easly duped, easily frightened; always the ready victim of the stronger will. He is material for the hands of anybody who wishes to make use of him. Invested with full political rights, the race must be a magazine of mischief. In Jamaica it appears that the negroes would imbibe at a day's in the way of medical attendance; would notice any absurd delusion as to the authority and wishes of the British Queen, of the Commissioners, or anybody else; but what they were always looking for was something to be given them, or something to be done for them, or some law to make them all rich, happy, landowners, and taxfree for ever. Such men are not citizens. call them so as we will. President Johnson, in his Message, takes into account the education and circumstances, as well as the race. These four millions have, he observed, just emerged from slavery; and he notices that the United States require a five years' training in republican institutions and habits before they admit a European foreigner to citizenship. Even an intelligent Englishman must go through this probation. The slave must have at least as much—we fear very much more, He has his virtues. In the white man. Nobody wishes to speak ill of him, but he simply is not capable of government in the sense we mean when we talk of Commonwealths. It is not in him. Is this strange to us? Have we no class at home that even our most liberal politicians. are content to see out of the pale of citizenship, like the four million negroes President Johnson is obliged to leave out of it? For the answer we state a single fact. Nobody on either side of the House of Commons has dropped a word about the enfranchisement of our twelve hundred thousand agricultural labourers, representing, as they do, a much larger population than the negroes in the United States. Nobody praises them; nobody abuses them; nobody proposes to give

own present case, so also has his argument. He is engaged upon the work of reconstruction, he says. He has to maintain the gling, pushing mass of undeferential, but | Federative system of limited powers, and the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. This is an actual and traditional on costly and very hideous garments, is the system arising out of a great variety of one among us that you best know by des- | circumstances. For such an actual state of things the President declines to substitute an universal equality, with nothing to connation you place yourself at the bottom | trol it but a central Government. Our own and look up. Perhaps you may then see ease is not so very dissimilar as it might that although a deferential European farm | seem. In our great varieties of classes, conlabourer or artizan, who knows his place | ditions, and interests, and the consequent and keeps it on from 9s. to 38s, a week, is | variety of arrangements that have sprung out of them, we have a parallel to the relation of the United States one with another. There is no American statesman of note who has not looked with dread to the possible day when a mere crowd of self-called citizens might usurp all the rights and powers now residing in various communities. and adapted to their own local circumstances. America has had her anomalies, but they have been amply justified by their working, and it has only been by their exaggeration that they have ever proved mischievous. But the first thing, says the President, is to restore the balance, to repair the Union, to mend the barriers, and (From the London "Evening Mail," April 11.) | retain as much as is allowable of the old It is not always that we can remark on state of things. After that, and in due the troubles and difficulties of our neigh- time, he intimates cautiously, it may be bours without being even suspected of self- necessary to proceed to an enlarged and gratulation; but in the case now before us comprehensive definition of the citizen. we see the labouring ship, not from the That is the order taken by a man who has hishore, but from a craft in like evil plight. | therto showns singular sagacity and firmness. Having just had to accept from our chief It is the precise contrary of the order taken West Indian possession an almost total by Her Majesty's advisers. Though, as surrender of the right of self-government, it appears, with quite as great difficulties and being engaged at home in the business | before them as the President, and with of constitutional reconstruction, we cannot | quite as little intention of meeting those help sympathizing with all three branches difficulties, they nevertheless will take first of the American Legislature, now brought | the definition of the citizen, partial and to a dead lock by the "irrepressible negro." unfair as it must be, and postpone to the That personage has just been proved, by indefinite future the reconstruction—that wager of battle and by general acclamation, is, in our case, the distribution of seats. "a man and a "brother;" his chains have They do not even propose to enfranchise been broken, and he is a slave no more our millions of field labourers; but they He is even permitted to fight for his country, have a franchise to give and citizens to and for equal laws. But then comes the make; and this they will do out of hand, difficulty. Is he also a citizen, and must let who may do the rest, if it ever be done.

give reasons why they should not have

But if the matter of the President's

(From the "Evening Mail.") THE advantages, presented by Yokohama as a sanitarium for invalids have long been before the public, but no steps appear to have as yet been taken to make that place available under ordinary circumstances for the troops stationed here. We mean that there is no regulation making it a sequitur that regiments stationed in Hongkong their termof service, such as exists with regard to certain Indian regiments being sent to the hills. The good effects which would be produced on both the health and spirits of men who had passed or were about to pass two or three unhealthy summers in this colony would be incalculable. At present there is doubtless a chance that the military authorities may be very often forced to save the remnant of some decimated regiment by transferring them to a healthy station, but past experience does not warrant one in believing that such an arrangement forms part and parcel of the route on their leaving England.

It seems to us that on the despatch of a regiment to this colony it might be wel to direct that on the expiry of ay two three years service in the island th should without further reference to head quarters be transferred to one of the Japanese ports for an equal period. On their departure, let them be relieved by a fresh detachment from England while their comrades stationed in Japan proceed home. Four or five years is a quite sufficiently long term of service in these climates to maintain any regiment in anything like an approach to numerical efficiency. There is nothing more wearing to men exposed to the influences of a peculiarly unhealthy climate than the absence of hope in the future; that is, hope based upon reasonable grounds of being able to quit the country before all shall have fallen victims to disease. Such an arrangement (modified of course in such a way as may be found necessary, but based upon the principle we have stated) would be found to save much moreover give the men additional zeal to do their duty and would induce them to try and "last out" until the definite period of relief arrived. In view of this we command its consideration to the heads of the military department.

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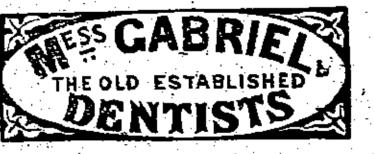
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osteo eidon. PATENT, 1ST MARCH, 1862.

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APRIVALS

				AR.	RIVALS	5. 	<u> </u>	
Date	VESSEL, AT	FLAS &	Toss	CAPTAIR	From	DEPAR	CARGO	Considured on Assure.
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May	H.kong.	Ja 11		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pangaan	Mar. 18	Rice	J., Matheson and Co
	P. of the West	B. OK		Curivan	Rangoon		General	P. and O. S. N. Co
24		8, etr.	791		Bombay, &c.	Mar. 26		Johnson and Co
25	Ayondhue	B. bk.	394	Munroe		Mar. 6		Aug. Heard and Co
25	Hollands Trouw	Dubk	733	De bos	1	May 15	Rice	Borneo Company
25	Lark	B. bk.		Shields	Saigon		General	Holliday, Wise and Co
25	M. de Bilbao	ip.bk.	428	Acatena		May 14		Reynolds and Co
	Gravina	Sp.og.	240	Lapuente			General	Dent and Co
	Everest	3. eh.	5/1	Clarke	— - · , F	May 8		Chinese
25	Muia	Si.bk.		Edletsen	,	May 1.8		Chinese
25	Shooting dter	31, 8h.	-620	Hochrenter				Wm. Pustau and Co.
25	G. C. L. Meyer	m.nk	300	Moner	Saigon	May 15 May 14	1	Slemssen and Co
25	Dioscuren	Hor.pk		Wagner	Saigon	May 15	1	siemssen and Co
25	Sophie Amelie	Du bk	318	Overklift	Saigon		General	Severs and Co
25	Devana	BB.	790	Thompson	Liverpool	May 16	Rica	Order
	Annam	Fr. bg		devoir	Saigon	May 13	t .	Bosman and Co
26	Paul Riquet	Fr.bk.		Genevier	haigon Rangoon	Apr. 15	1 "	Cama and Co
26	Jane Leech	B. sh	910	Bingham	Manila	May 23		Spanish Consul
26	Circe	Sp. str	100	Calvo	Manila .		General	Order
27	Esperanza	Sp.sh.	1001	()nates	5	May 12		Chinese
27	Crimean	B, eh.		Barrow .	Singapore	May 20	i le	Chinese
27	Burington	B. bk.		Hyde	Saigon	May 20		R., Hubener and Co
27	Maria	Pr. bk		Lorenson	Saigon Fulichau, &c.	May 26	ii (teneral	Douglas Lapraik
27	Fee-loong	B. str.	1	Toppin Bourdon	Suez, &c.	Apr. 28	Maile	Messageries Imperiales
27	Donnai	Fr. sti	751	Tomlin	Funchau, &c.	Map 24	nucci	P. and O. S. N. Co
	F rmosa	B. str.	1900	V dmonda	Shanghae	May 25	Janarros	P. and O. S. N. Co
28		B. str.	1400	Edmonds	N wch wang			Order
-	Marion	B. bk		Laughton	Newchwang			E. Schellhass and Co
. 00	Richard			Ewart	1::	May 1		Wm. Pustau and Co
	hlise	Pr.bk.						
- 30	Ratler	Am.8h		Marsh	S: Francisco		el ·	Russ II and Co Oxford and Co
30	Narciss	rr. bg		Fiferdz	Tientsin	May (·
30		B. 8n.	1	Slaugater		May		Wm. Pustau and Co
	Luchow	Ha bg	1	Ulrich	Chefco	May. 1	Cotton	.
	Isis	Pr. be		Schultz	Saigon		b	
	S.W.F. Witliams	D. 80		Wilson Patt-reon	Taku Sydney		Coals	Imith, Kennedy & Co Johnson and Co
		B. bk.		Patt-rson				
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	Confucius	Bre bk	1 -1-1		Rangoon		9 Rice	Siemisen and Co
30		Hm, er	+	Hoffnaiser	I		4 Cotton	Oxford and Co
30	1	Hm og		Steffins	Fientsin	May	4 : ·	Siemssen and Co.
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31	Cadovins	Pr. 8r	251	lversen	Newchwang	may	9 Beans	3. Hubener and Co
	1	1	I	· , '	1 3 4.1 (4)	.1		1 ' '

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Per Esperanza.-One European Lady, Miss Maria Paz, and 19 Chinese deck.

Per Formosa .- Mr and Mrs de Grigg, Messes Smith, Rootman, Fizzard, R.N., Hind, I European deck and 1 Prisoner from Swatow.

Per Singapore. Messrs E. C. Essex, Thorne, Edwards, Addyman, Cashman, and Thurley. Per Trinculo .-- Mr Vanried, and servant, Mrs Streck and son.

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 Iay	H.kong.						
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26	Western Chief	B. sh.	760	Hill -	London	Tea	lar., Matheson and Co
26	St Mary	si, bk.	411	Kross	Bangkok.	Sundries	Borneo Company
2 6	Undine	B. str.		Pitman	Swatow, &c.	1,	Douglas Lapraik
	Yesso	B. str.		Cairns	East Coast	94	P. & O. S. N. Co
	Sophie Amelie			Ovekr.ift	Fuhohau	18	Siemssen and Co
28	Arthur	ım.bk	_	Crosby	Fuhchau	1,	Russell and Co
	Ephrem	Fr. sh.	"	Boucand	Saig n	•	Laudstein and Co
	George Avery	B. bk.	1	Jack .	Manila	25	Borneo Company
28	Labourdonnais			Pelisot	Shanghae	Mails	Messageries Imperiales
	Aden	B. str.	L	Andrews	Shanghae	Sundries	P. and U. S.N. Co
_	Fairlight	B. sh.	1	Bush	3. Prancisco		A. Heardand Co
	Pleindes	B. sh	1	Motley	Wellinarne	99	Rozario and Co
	JacobaCornelia	1		Jansen	Newchwang		John Burd and Co
221	Jos. Amedee	Fr.bk		Lagard	Tientsin	55	Reynvaan Brothers & Co
29	Miranda	Pr.bg	· -	Woller	Fuhchau		Bur., Hubence and Co
29	Mahe	B. sh	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Merrilies	Formosa	,,	A. Scott and Co
30			1116	Curling	Bombay, &c		P. and O. S. N. Go
	Coral Nymph	B. sh			Shaughae	Sundries	G., Livingston and Co
30	Freya	Hm.b		Mayor	Shanghae	,,	Siemesen and Co
30		Pr. b		Siewerts	Fulcheu	39	Wm Pustau and Co
30				Stratton	Fulchau		J., Matheson and Co
30	Equinox	B, bk	406	Hogg	Manita	,,,	Siemssen and Co
30	Luzon	Bbk	,		Liverpool	31	A. Scott and Co
.31		are.b	k 400	Winhenso	Bangkok	73	B., Hubener and Co
$2\overline{1}$	Feeloong	B. eti	. 280	Foppin	East Coast	, ,,	Douglas Lapraik
31	3. Greenman	si. sh			3. Francisc	,,	Russell and Co.
			+ . "			1 1 1 1 1	The second of the second of the second
٠.			1	1.7.	1 .		· I · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Per Undine .- Messre Kyle, D. Lapraik, C. W. Roake, Captains Heaton, G. D. Pitman, 28 European and 50 Chinese deck.

Per Labourdonnais.-Mesars Henri Ducret, J. Harvey, J. Black, M. Pils, and the Rev. P. Patriat, Mr P. P. Tesouro and servant.

Per Orissa .- For Southempton, Rev. Mr and Mrs Stringer Mr and Mrs A. McDonald, Captains James, Morrison, Edmonds, Mesers Archer, Hawkins, Gourlay. For Marseilles, Messes R. Fernandez, T. Delbal, Thorne, Essex. For Suez, Captain Bosse. For Galle, Mr Cashman.

Shing in the Thina Sauadron.

Name.	Ric.	GUN*	H.P	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,	Store ship			Jno, R. Ryan (Master)	
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	. 400	C. L. Waddilove	Japan
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	86	Lieut. Rucker	Hankow
	pad. stm. sloop	6.			Japan
Argus, Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	3			Singapore
	sc. stm. corvt.	21		apt Boys	Shanghae
Barrosa,	l	I·		W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	
Basilisk,	pad. stm. sloop	3	60	1	
Bouncer,	sc. st. g.b.				Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3			Japan Ninana
Cockchaer,	gun-boat.	3	000	Lieut, J. M. Dayrell	Ningpo
Cormorant,	sc. st. gun. vs.	4			Japan
Coquette,	sc. st. gun-vs.	1 4		Comr. A. G. R. Roe	singapore
Coromandel,	pad. st. tender	ļ —		J. S. Compton	Hongkong
Deroudele.		2	90	Richy	Hankow
Dove,	gun-boat.		60	J. W. Reed	Surv. China sea
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Hongkong
	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hougkong
Flamer,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Swatow
Forester,				Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
Grasshopper,	gun-boat	3			
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3		Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. Mainwaring	Swatow
Havock,	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. Luard	Foochow
Hesper,	store ship.	4.		Staff Com. Thain	Sailed for Amoy
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	61	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
Janus,	gun-boat.	3	4(Lieut. Stokes	Hongkong
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	10	1 /1	80		ongkong
Manila,	sc, et, desp. ves.		70	B. B. Stuart	Shanghae
Melville, Naval Hospital		•			Hongkong
Opossum, Tender to			•		
H. M. S. Princess	gun boat,	1 3	1 60	Lleut, St. John	Swatow
	Bun pond	•	"		
Charlotte,		·	200	Comr. Mengles	Yokohama
Osprey,	a, g. vessel	4			
Pelorus,	sc. stm. corv.	4.21		Capt. Haswell	Japan
Perseus,	sc. st. sloop	17		Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	التستاني	Capt. M. S. Nolloth	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bear-)		}			
ing the flag of Vice		73		Cart Of Catana	I Sailed for Japan
Andmiral Geo. St.	sc. line of bar sh.	10	40	Capt. W. G. Jones	via Shangha
Vincent King, C. B.		1	1		
	ec. et. eloop	17	90	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rattler,			1 10		g Hongkong
Rifleman,	sc. Survey vas.	12	10	O Capt. R. W. Courtenay	Japan
Ecylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	40	o Capa R. W. Courtenay	
Serpent,	sc. desp. vestel	4		O Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-boat,] <u>[</u>		0 Lient, J. P. Keats	Chingkeangibo
Snap,	gun-boat.	3,	1	(HLieut. Powys	Sailed for Tiental
Starling, Steam Ordinar	y, gun-boat.	В		0	Shanghae
Staunch, Steam Ordinar	y, gun-boat.	3	6	0	ilongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	A section of the section of	į	1.	رم)' ا	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
dinary.	gnn-boat	3	4	[0]	Hongkong
Wannin	sc. at. g.b.	3	- €	CLL Doughty	Shanghae
Wildestole Steam On	9.77		1		
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	8	i 4	0	Hongkong
Canaly, a september 1	₽₽ ₹₩	1 '	Ι΄		/ 1

Waters. Shipping China

HONGKONG.

C., on Pedder's Whart .- IFC., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Whart .- IF., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.-EC, from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital - K., Eastward of the Hospital - K., on Kowloong side.

C., on Pedder's Wh	hart.—IFC., ari to the M	from Pedd Illitary Hosp	er's Whar ital $-E$.	f to Ba	o Gibb's Whar!.—!F., West	ward of Gibbu on Kowicon	Wharf.—	Belted Will Christine Colima
RHIP'S NAME AND	<u> </u>	FLAG &	DATE	or	Consigners of Agent.			Deerfoot John Milton
WHERE ARCHORED		Ric	ARRIV	A1	- Characteristics		DESPETCH	Lady Agnes Di Landrost Brau Neuhof
49.	Bulling .	sre.bk 2	79 May	9	Aug. Heard and Co			Nile Penang
Amazone E	Watson Kramer	Du.bk. 4	34 May	` 8}	Borneo Company Bornan and Co Order			ilentsin
Amber Witch E Amur WC	Langlois Bendixen Revoir	Hm.bk 3	60 May 30 May	24	C'hiner• i			
Antipodes W Avondhu E	Woodruit Munroe	B. bk. 6	48 May 93 May	23 25	Gibb, Livingsten and Co Johnson and Co			
Batavia W	Cheopit Grell	gra.bk 4	02 May	13		3watow	cleared	HIP'S NA
Benefactor E	Morris Berry Bird	₄m. bk 7	25 May	23	Oxford and Co Smith Archer and Co Bosman and Co			
dengal W. Benvoirloick W.	Petersen Jenkins	Sw. bk 4 B. sh. 6	11 May 00 May	15 22	Chinese Order			Anna Asia
B sworth W	Nicholl Ode	Hm bk 4	31 May	13	Oxford and Co siemssen and Co		-	Aurora Cataluna
Briton W Burlington O. J. Henrietta WC	Fleming Hyde Tonges	B . bk. 4	85 May	27	Chinese Chinese Bosman and Co			C. Cavour Columbo Concordia
Cadovius Carobel E	Iversen Michael	Pr. sr. 3	51 May	20	J Matheson and Co Oxford and Co			Confiance David
Catherina Maria W Catherine	Peterson	Du bk. 4 Pr. bk 2	50 May	24	E. and J. Meyer Order			Dolores Ugar Fray Bentos
Chin Chin	Radenac Cluman	Hm.er.	46 May	30	Lanostein and Co Order			Juliao Lima
Clipper	O. Ryan H. ffnaiser Schuck	Hm. Br.	222 May	30	Am. Scrit and Co Oxford and Co Sherrard and Co			Mary Goddar Nuusna Oriental
Confucius	Kashen Kier	sre.bk	100 May	•30	Siemssen and Co Morgan Lambert and Co	Shanghae	cleared	R. Prato Lon fremelga
Crimean Daimant W	Barrow Kruse	o. sh nm.bk	178 May 182 Mar	. 27	Chinese hinese			Vis. Canning
Daybreak V	Mogenson Kose	B. bk.	301 May	, {	John Burd and Co Smith, Kennedy and Co			
Devan . W	Malchow Thomson Wagner	B. sh.	795 May	25	Wm. Pustau and Co Severs and Co Siemssen and Co			
Donnai	Bourdon leffery	Pr. str. 3	000 May	27	Messageries Imperiales 10. Laparik			
Drachs Wo	Pet-roon Stapleton	nm.bk	480 May 369 May	, 2: , 7:	U., Hubener and Co			Sair's N
Electra	Butcher L Petrie	B. sh.	606 May	y : :	A. Scott and Co			Active Britain's Pri
Elias W	E Thom as	B. str. Da. sr. Pr. bk	134 May	y 2:	Landstein and Cc Order Wm. Pustau and Co			Cuba Java
	Lariizen C Williams E Smith	Pr.bk. am.sh B. sh.	631 Mai		Parker and Co Camajee and Co	Melbourne	Repg	Maria Rozar Nueva Const
	W Runbert Colling	sw.bk. B. sh.	225 May 566 Ma	y la y	Borneo Company Bour, Hubenerand Co	Fuhchau Manila	cleared cleared	feil booteraca
Esperanza Ettienne	Onates Sewert	Sp. sh. Hm.bk	067 Ma 250 Ma	у 2 у 3	Order Objection and Co			myrma herese Augu Vetoria
Everest Fulcon	Ularke W Sullivan	B. sh.	571 May 362 May	y 2	b Dent and Co 4 D. Laprais and Co	;	r	Vetoria Nilly
Fulke W	C Jones C Kasseboh W		288 Ma	y 1	5 Dent and Co 4 B. Hubener and Co 1 Order	Cape with	re nobs cid.	
F. Braginton	W Turner W Thomson	ತಿ. bk	367 Ma	y '	8 E. Schellhass and Co			
Formosa W G. C. L. Mayer	C Frasar	B. str. Hm.bk	700 Ma 306 Ma	у 2 у 2	7 Prand O. S. N. Co 5 Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow, &c		Ship's N
G. van der Beck	Le Gros Waleg	Ou. sh	1240 Ma	y 2	7 Raynal and Co			
Gravina Gustaf Adolf	E Grockma		500 Ma	y i	5 Reynolds and Co Order 5 Reynold and Co			Ada Argidius
	W LeSeuen K Labmeye W Lvall	er []ld bk[475 Jan	u (: 2	5 d., Livingston and Co	Laid up		Ariel Black Princ
Hera W	W De Vos	t Si. er.	373 Ma 733 Ma	iy l	4 Wm. Pustau and Co			Brami Charlotte Chinaman
Hongkong Ignacio V	h sorbe C Angelo	Jp. bg	177 Ma	ay i	27 James Funfgeld and Co 19 Reynolds and Co			Ettrick Eurydice
Is.s	Schultz E bickson W Moyerdies		439 Ma	ау :	19 Order 19 Order 19 Siemssen and Co			Falcon Feronia
J. G. Fichte J. V. Shaffelaar Jane	W Van Day	n Du.bk.	60-3 WE	ay :	24 Order 24 Cammert Atkinson & C	o Navasaki	Early	Fiery Cross Isabelia
Jane' Leech	E Bingham E Stephenso	8, 8h.	910 Ma 452 Ma	т у: ау	26 cama and Co 16 Rosario and Co			Lizzie Aller Minerva Serica
Johanna Jupiter	W Contenueser W Cratye	Hmbg.	305 M.	Y .	18 E. Scheilhass and Co 25 Siemssen and Co			Taeping Taitsing
Kate Oleather Kosmos W	W Johnston Ruger	Hm.bk	948 M	٩ÿ	15 ¹ J. S Hook and Co 15 Wm. Pustau and Co			Tamama Valet:a
	W Gren K Johnson Spowart	B. bk, R. str. B. sb.	447 Ju	TE.	15 Chinese 21 Russell and Co 31 John Burd and Co	Refitting	cleared	Yangtaze i Ziba
Landtowne Lark	Shields	B. bk.	443 M: M:	ay av	25 Sorneo Company 29		cleared	
Laurel Lennox Castle	Moodie E Dobbie	B. sh.	638 M	н у ay	25 arlowitz and Co 14 Birley and Co	Fuhchau Fuhchau		
Louden Louisa	E Syrne W Hall	B. str.	905 A	Dr.	20 Order 30 Dent and Co . 0 Wm. Pustau and Co	F. or Char	1	
Luchow Lydia Ly-ee-moon	Ulrich W Kehler Cr. waings	B. bk.	541 M	av	15 Adam Scott andCo- 28 Burrows and Sons	Whampon	4	8H17'81
Madura	Steffns E Coulson	Hm.og	798 M	ay av	30 Stemssen and Co 22 Jan., Matheson and Co			Ailsa Craig
Maiving Vidal M. de Bilbao	Acatens	s Sp.bk.	_428 M	a∇	12 Siemszen and Co 25 Holliday Wiseland Co 15 E, and J. Meyer	Tientsin	Early	Bolina Burdwan Cinderella
Margresha Maria Maria	Lo enso	n Pr.bk.	320 M	аy	27 Bour., Hubener and Co 25 Chinese	D THE MUSIC	132.19	Duck Ecliptic
Marie Lucie - Marion	W Can Bear	am.bk	450 M	lay lay	19 Bosman and Co 30 Order			Euxine George Un
Mary Francis	W Thomas W Harms	B. sh	769 X 386 M	lay	9 Borneo Company 17 Siemssen and Co			Guine vere Isabelia
	WCGilfillai WReynold Leonar	de Si. er.	300 M	lĸÿ	8 Strneo Company 15 Chinese 30 D. Lapraik			John Stant Juan Rattr Ospre y
t, Migrator Minerva Minerva	W Hassho C Diaz	orn Bre.bk	331 A 263 A	tay .pr.	19 Order 18 Reynolds and Co			Petrel Sailors' Ho
Niphon ns Monarchy	Peake' WC Day	B. bk.	791 M	lay 1 ny	24 P. and O. S. N. Co. 24 Dent and Co			Scindia Trebalgan
N. B. Palmer Naomi	E Steele Tayers	Jr. am.sh. B. sh. z Pr.bk.	709 N	lay	30 Aug. Heard & Co 30 Oxford and Co	New Yor	k dispat	
Narcies Nelly Neptune	Elferd: Elferd: Hanse	n B. bk.	408 A	Lay	14 simth Archer and Co 29 Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cleare	a
Niemen Nizam	E Ballar W Coreil	d B. sh. Fr. bk	624 N 460 N	lay Iny	15 Russell and Co 13 Jardine, Matheson &		· •	
Norah Creina Northam	W Gaker	B. sh.	1001 A 930 A	day day	23 order 19 P. and O. S. N.	Aberdeer		•
	E Symin WC White WEnglis	gton 5. sh B. sh h 3. sh	i 606 h	May	8 Jar., Matheson and Co 4 Aug. Heard Co 12 Oxford and Co		në & Sydne	
Patria Paul Riquet		nsen¦am.bl	424	May	7 13 Wm. Pustau and Co y 26 Bosman and Co			Fame
Passing Cloud	A Galle	wв В. bk В. str	499 423	Apr Apr	. 28 Bosman and Co . 25 P. and U.S. N. Co =	{ being (into a l	Jony erted Hulk	Fire Dart Kin Shan Kin Kiang
Pernetua Peru	W Truels	an Am sr en Em bl	278 255	Ma Ma	y 30 Siemssen and Co y 19 B. Hubener and Co			Lintin Sir J. Jeeje
P. Catharine Philomela	W Van der W rinnel	: B. su	. 623	yja.	y 15 Oxford and Co y 10 Russell and Co y 12 Landstien and Co			Spark Plymouth I
P. of Satzuma President Pride of the W] Wabb	er Bil.bk	. 269	Mи.	y 24 Vm Pustanand Co y 24 Jar., Matheson and Co			White Clo
Porvenir Prudhoe	W Asarce E Reed	Sp.bg B. b	. 200 576	мк Ma	y 17 Rosario and Co y 90Birley and Co	Manila	oleca	rd -
Ratler Ravensbourne	Marsh W Coope	r B. bk	906 410	ыв. Иа	y 30 Russell and Co y 10 Gibb, Livingston & (
Richard Robert Lows	t Frost	ıl. stı	. 1497	Ma	y 30 E. Schellbass and Co v 19 Borneo Company y 10 Jar Matheson and	Singapor	e cleare	ed Ves
Sagittaire Saigon Packet Sarah		nnet Fr.bg pson B. Si B. bg	186	Mu	y la Raseno y la Raseno y la Siemssen and Co		arter ie & Ning	Fort Willi
Shooting Star Sidon	WC Hochr W Riepe	enter Si. ah r Hm.b	620 2 245	M Not	25 Manese 7. 21 Order	Laid up	, /	John Adar Tremelga
Singapore . Singapore	W Stoop	nson H. sti Du. s	: 1200 r. 32 1	Ma Ma	y 25 P. and O. S. N. Co y Samajee and Co	Shangh		Mahamood Snipe
Sir W. F. Wil	liams a itso	n B. si	1. 869 1 201	Ma Ma	y 3 Smith, Kennueuy & y 25 Arneman and Co	lientsin		Ann Welc
Southwestern Sover, of India	C Fagg	B. 8t B. 8	u. 774	Mя	y 5 Phillps M ore and C smith, Keunedy and			Water Wit
pirit of the S Spray of the O Stareling	cear Slaug	hter B. 8	n.] 60 5	Ma	iy t Chinese 36 dibb, Livingston an iy 24 Arder	d Co		Wellington Pathfinder
Syuney Eugeri Taymouth Can	■ Ł Richa	rdson B. B	670	M.	b Smith Kennedy and by la Birley and	Oo		Ternate
Trinculo Typhoon		reun B. b.	k. 810	M	y Sv J husen and Co			No les la
Union United Service	nwob)	nan di s	h 772 r. 600	11 M	y 13 Wm. Postan and Co y 12 Cama and Co	Bombaj		
Victoria Vortigern		tròm B, s	k, 283 h, 910	M.	y 10 J. S. Hook y 6 Aug Heard and Co	London e. Fran	cisco Earl	N
Zanzioar Zephyr Zephyr	WC Mand WO Hans	en Daib	g 198	M	y 13 siemssen and Co sy 14 Order is 2 McSwen and Co	Newchi Laid to	wang cleat	red c
hae Zingra		ndriefi B. b			17 P. and O. s. N. Co			TFRM
	1 .			l '		and the second		a a L

-	N	MAN	ILA.	
SHIPS NAME:	FLAG & Rig.	Tone	Consigners	DESTINATION
dolfo Asuncion Aurelians For Majesty Manife Shah	Spanish barque Spanish barque Spanish barque British ship Spanish barque British ship	270 482 1112 428	Smith, Bell and Co N. Luna mith; Bell and Co Smith, Bell and Co Holliday, Wise and Co Smith; Bell and Co	London

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APTA1	PLAG &	TOBE DAT	10 a	Consignation Agent	DESTINATION	INTENDID DESPATGA
hetë l	sw.bk.	309 Ma	y 26	Siemssen and Co		
cke	B, sh, Pr. sr.	i. Ota intu	(Y	Smith, Kennedy and Co Oxf rd and Co	London	
asen and	нm.bk	.255	· ·	Order	London	Early.
rlin	B. bk.	1. 499 Avb	A 20	, atacheson and Co	London	

WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME

Amoy Belted Will

B. sh. 618 May 2 cr., Livingston and Co B. bk. 71 May 23 Olyphant and Co Hm.bk. 219 May 26 Chinese Pr. bk. 385 Wm Puston and Co Wm Puston and Co Am.bk 583 May 26 Bosman and Co B. sr 195 sept. 18 Adam Scottand Co bard up to dock Laid up For Sale

		:	V	IAC	2A	O.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
HIP'S NAME	CAPTAIR	PLAG RIG	тояь	DAT		PRESENCE AGENCISMON	Dustinatio:	IRTENDED Despator
Anna Asia Aurora Cataluna C. Cavour Columbo Concordia Confiance David Dolores Ugarte Fray Bentos Juliao Lima Mary Goddard Nuusna Oriental R. Prato Longo fremelga	Timosey Lindscott Baello Landabjo itephano Grill Bilibo Barbeton Olano Castoniola Souza Meinhard Nouhujs Hager	Sp.str. It. sh. It. sh. Pr.bg. Fr. bk Fr. sh Pre.sh It. sh. It. bk Hol.bk Hol.bk Lok. Po. bk.	819 600 1040 1400 705 226 553 727 1200 465 834 256 312 188 275 890 371	Apr Dec Jan Apr Apr Mai Mai	19 13 9 22 14 19 19	E. Schellhass and Co Order Order Landstien and Co Canevaro and Co Jardine, Matheson & Co Reynolds and Co Order Order I. F. de C. and Co aptain F. Otheneim Captain Raynal and Co Bour. Hubener and Co F. A. da Silva P. Aramburo L. Marquez	Havana Callao Callao Coolies	Coolie Early
Vis. Canning	Shannon	Si.str.	550			Chinese	1	

AMOY.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIR	Ric 8	Tona	DATE OF	CONSIGNEES OF AGENT.	DESTINATIO.	DESPATE.
	(- 	\					- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ctive	f'essen	Pr.bk	. 148	Mar. 4	Paseday and Co		
ritain's Pride	Hudson	B. 8r.	150	Feb. 20	Boyer and Co	l	
uba	Hamann	Hm.bk			Kielmann and Alisch		
AVA.	Andersson	Da.bk.	310	Fleb 21	Pasedag and Co		
laria Rozario	Ansoleaga	sp bg			Brown and Co		
ueva Constanta	Butron	Espbk			Ala owen		
eil		Bre.sr.			Pasedag and Co		ير ا
ootera ca	Hata	Du sh.		Mar 5			1 4
yrma	Delarge	B. bk.		Feb. 21		4	
erese Auguste	Preller	Da. sr			Pasedag and Co		
ctoria	Hutchinson	Am.bk		Febæ 9		1	1
iwy;	Rohket	isre.sr	270	Keb. 5	Pasedag and Co		
		1	1	1 1	1	1	

FUHCHAU.

Ship's Name	CAPTAIR	FLAG &	Tons.	DATE . P.		DESTINATION	INTENT DESPAY
							
Ada	Jones	B. sh	686		John Silverlock and Co		
Argidius	Mahlenann	am.er.				d	
Ariel	Keny	B. sh	863		Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Black Prince	inglia	B. sh			Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Brami	Jarqeuson	Da.bk.	201			} . '	
Charlotte	Ahreus	Hm.bk	_		Marges on and Co		1
Chinaman	Downie	B. sh.			dolliday Wise and Co		1 : •
Ettrick	Beegett	B. bk.		ADE 21	Jar Matheson and Co	1	FI :
	Gibb	B. bk.			Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Eurydice Falcon	Gunn	B. sh.			Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Feronia	Sullivan	B. bk.		1,111, 11	Russell and Co		ì
Fiery Cross	Robinson	B. sh.	686	May 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co		' '
Isabella	Capper	B. sh.		May 19			
Lizzie Allen	Dunn	13. Sr.		May 19			
Minerva	Fox	B. Bh			dibb, Livingston and Co		1
		B. sh	1		Birley and Co	1	4
Serica	Innes			4 77 27	Gilnian and Co	- <u>*</u>	, t
Taeping	McKennon				birley and Co		3 :
Taitsing	Nutsford	B. th	· · · .		Jar . Matheson and Co		1.
Tamama	Main	B. sh			Augustine Heard and Co		
Valetia	avanagh		l		W. R. Admson and Co		1 -
Yangtaze i	Kembail	B. sh					
Ziba	Powes	B, bk	. 497	Apr. I	0 ilverlock and Co	1	1
		ļ .	1:	1 /	$\Lambda^{(1)}$, α_{ij} , α_{ij} , α_{ij}		1 :

SHANGHAE.

	Seip's Name	CAPTAIN	Rio	Това	ARBIVA	Consignation Agests		DESPATOR
.	Ailsa Craig	Leveson	d. bk.	467		Smith, Kennedy and Co.	(J_{n_1},\ldots,J_{n_n})	
٠	Bolina	Russeil	o. bk.	433	Aug. 25		1 2	
	Burdwan	Douglas	8. sh.		1	Dent and Co		i
	Cinderella	Williams	3. sh.			Frazar and Co		
1	Duck	Lorenzo	3. sr.			r. F. Cama and Co	Laid up	
	Ecliptic	Harvey	B. bk.					
	Euxine	Gardner	8. bk.	399	Apr. 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Chefoo	Immedt.
:	George Canning	Harris	3. bk.			Master		1
	Guine vere	McClean	B. sh.	647	Apr. 19	Jar. Matheson and Co	* //	
٠.	Isabella	Capper	B. sh.	1050	Apr. 1	Russell and Co		t in the second
	John Stanton, Jun.	1 4 .	3. 8h.	724	Apr. 5	Frazar and Co	√ 1 + 25% √	
	Juan Rattray	William	am.bk	511	Apr. 25	Russell and Co		
	Osprey	Andrews	B. sh.	£98	Apr. 26	Frazar and Co		1 : i
	Petrel	Lewis	B. sr.	267	May 31	Frazar and Co	Laid up	
	Sailors' Home	Bryant	B. sh.	1544		Borneo Company		1
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Fame i'ei-seen Fire Dart Kin Shan Kin Kiang Lintin Sir J. Jeejeebboy Spark Plymouth Rock White Cloud	British Amer. British	Lefevre Mason Benning Haskeli Taylor Duncan Falls Vewton Carrol	90 255 420 550 1065 69 150 140 2380 380		H. & W. Dock Company Hongkong C., and M. Shipping C.p. 1 Do. Do. Russell and Co Acheong Acheong Thomas Hunt & Co Russell and Co Hongkong C., and M. C.pany

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Mahamoodie Snipe Ann Welch Cripe Water Witch Lady Hayes Wellington Pathfinder Teruate	Fuh-chau Ningpo Shangline ''' Ta-kau, Formosa	B. bk. B. bk. B. bk. B. sh B. sh B. bg. B. bk. B. bk. B. sh	292 341 341 592 427 384 472 362	Oliver Green Koundy Keppell Lewes l'atridge Bennatt	Jardine, Matheson & Co Jardine, Matheson & Co Augustine Heard and Co P. Framice Cama and Co Captain Lewes Jardine, Matheson & Co David Sassoon, Sons & Co Jardine, Matheson & Co Dent and Co

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